

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, partly sunny, Temp. 6-15 (60-69). Wednesday, similar. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with rain, Temp. 10-12 (50-59). Wednesday, similar. CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES: Tuesday, sunny, Temp. 3-11 (54-61). NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny, Temp. 10-17 (54-63). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,773

Soviet Man Takes A Walk to West — Across Finland

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30 (UPI) — Viktor Bublik's ambition was to sail the Atlantic alone, but first he had to get out of the Soviet Union — so he walked out.

In an interview today with the newspaper Expressen, Mr. Bublik, 32, said he fled his country by creeping through a drainage pipe at the high-security Soviet-Finnish border and then walking through Finland to Sweden.

Mr. Bublik, who earlier had abandoned three escape attempts, said a book he read gave him the urge to be the first Soviet sailor to cross the Atlantic alone.

"I dreamed of it all the time but realized the only way for me to accomplish it was to flee the Soviet Union," he said.

Worked as Lumberjack

After his unsuccessful attempts, Mr. Bublik took a job as a lumberjack in Soviet Karelia to plan the 370-mile, 18-day walk. He left his job at the end of June, but stayed in the region, posing as a tourist.

Mr. Bublik said he practiced using a compass and a detailed map, but took only a pocket map for his flight, "since I would have been charged with spying if I had been caught with the other map."

He starved himself for 12 days to learn how to combat hunger. For the trip he packed bread, canned milk, dry soups, eight tins of tea and 14 pounds of fat in his rucksack.

I brought mazurka, very cheap tobacco, smoked by labor-camp prisoners in Siberia," he said. "Mazurka is made from the stems of the tobacco plant and is very strong. It helps you bear exertion.

"I started from a village called Kestenga, near the town of Luchi, at the end of July."

He said it took him seven days to walk the 74 miles to the border, stepping carefully to avoid setting off mines left from World War II.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Viktor Bublik in Stockholm after trek.

After Meeting in Paris

Iran Opposition Backs Moslem Leader

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Oct. 30 (NYT) — Leaders of the Iranian opposition movement met here last weekend and appear to have swung their support behind the hard-line stand of Ayatollah Khomeini, spiritual leader of the Shi'ite Moslem community of Iran, who has called for the overthrow of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

With the violent demonstrations that have left hundreds dead in recent months still continuing in Iran, the ayatollah called on his followers there to intensify their campaign even at the risk of more bloodshed.

"Do not be afraid to give up your life and belongings in the service of God, Islam and the Moslem nation," the Mr. Khomeini was quoted as saying in a statement distributed by his followers here yesterday.

The 78-year-old ayatollah, who lived in exile in Iran for the last 15 years, arrived here three weeks ago after the Iraqi authorities expelled

him as a conciliatory gesture to the shah of Iran.

But Mr. Khomeini has apparently emerged as an even more troublesome opponent of the shah since his arrival in France. From his residence in a western suburb of Paris, he has issued orders daily to his followers in Iran. He has also proved far more accessible to other exiled opponents of the shah than he was in Iraq.

According to Mr. Khomeini's aides, he has refused to meet with emissaries from the shah and rejected any solution short of the ruler's overthrow.

A number of Iranian opposition leaders, including Aram Sanjabi, who heads the National Front Party, have sought to convince him to take a less intransigent position to avoid a chaotic situation or a civil war in Iran. Last month, Mr. Sanjabi called for "an evolution, not a revolution."

But after meeting with Mr. Khomeini and other opposition leaders

yesterday, Mr. Sanjabi said he was in complete accord with the religious movement of Iran under the direction of the ayatollah. He added that Mr. Khomeini "is now the eminent leader, respected and obeyed by the people, to such an extent that a single word by him is enough to put our country in a state of agitation or revolt."

The struggle of the Iranian people, under the direction of the ayatollah Khomeini, is the same as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Cabinet Ministers Replaced

11 Anti-Shah Protesters Killed in Iran

TEHRAN, Oct. 30 (UPI) — Security police killed 11 anti-government demonstrators in western Iran today, and wildcat strikes by petroleum workers disrupted Iran's \$20 billion-a-year oil industry.

The troubled nation underwent

its third Cabinet reshuffle in two months.

Security units killed 11 demonstrators in what appeared to be a major outbreak of anti-government activity in the town of Paveh, 23 miles from the Iraqi border in western Iran, radio reports said.

Policemen used tear gas on protesters in Samandaj, east of Paveh, and several other towns, the radio reports said, but they gave no details.

Worsening wildcat strikes by petroleum workers disrupted Iran's crucial oil industry and shut a cross-country natural gas pipeline to the Soviet Union. It was the first strike of its kind in Iran's oil industry.

Police used tear gas on protesters in Samandaj, east of Paveh, and several other towns, the radio reports said, but they gave no details.

The strikes were in five southern cities and the Khard Island loading industry, the Ayhan newspaper reported.

Production at the world's largest refinery in Abadan has dropped from 600,000 to 200,000 barrels a day. Several other oil refineries were also reported on strike.

The strikers are demanding that the government end martial law, release all political prisoners, try former Savak secret police chief General Nematollah Nassiri and punish officials accused of shooting demonstrators.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi received Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami today and accepted the Cabinet reshuffle. Justice Minister Mohammad Behari was replaced by Hussein Najafi, and Mustafa Paydar became the new minister of state for executive affairs, replacing Manouchehr Azmouz.

Another day of anti-shah demonstrations in Tehran passed peacefully, radio reports said, as authorities withdrew tanks and armored cars from the capital and opened the universities to thousands of youths.

Germans Arrest 3 U.S. Fugitives

LANDSBERG, West Germany, Oct. 30 (AP) — Three fugitives from a U.S. Army stockade in West Germany were captured while sleeping in a stolen car, the police said yesterday. They were turned over to U.S. military police.

The report in the Nation said the uprising was staged on behalf of former Vice President Mustafa Adrisi, who was seriously injured earlier this year in what the Amin regime described as an automobile accident. Mr. Adrisi was flown to Egypt for treatment and the Nation said he had been granted political asylum there.

Police telephoned every Spanish newspaper and magazine office in Madrid, warning them to take precautions against other possible letter bombs. An anonymous caller told the newspaper Arriba that a bomb was about to go off in its building at virtually the same time as the explosion in El País. Police said that a search failed to disclose explosives.

The outbreak of violence came on the eve of final action by the Cortes on the text of a new constitution that will be submitted to a national referendum.

Police said the bomb was

Leased Duds New Wrinkle in Exec Perks

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

3-Piece Suit Joins Company Car As Employer-Paid Fringe in U.K.

"Nowadays, some company somewhere is providing almost anything you can imagine," said one businessman.

Top British executives seldom earn more than 45 to 50 percent of their U.S. or continental counterparts, and junior managers do even worse. Someone earning \$15,000 is described officially as among the "higher paid." At \$20,000 a year a Briton is in the 50 percent tax bracket and 83 percent of anything over \$48,000 goes straight to the government.

Hilditch & Key, which has formalized the clothes perk, says some 500 companies have expressed interest in the plan it devised in mid-September and that only one of them has decided definitely not to offer it to employees.

Nominal Charge

It works like this. The employer tells senior employees they may go to the shop and pick out, say, \$750 worth of bespoke clothes. This would cover one suit and half a dozen shirts.

The company then buys the articles and leases them to the employee at a nominal 2 1/2 percent a year, or \$18.75.

At the end of the stipulated period, typically two years for

suits and one year for other items, the company may take the clothes back and give them to charity, or it may give or sell them to the man who's been wearing them.

In any case, all or most of the cost, as a deductible business expense.

Since the Inland Revenue now assesses clothes at 10 percent of their cost, the employee pays taxes only at this level, minus the lease payment, or 7 1/2 percent. Hilditch & Key does all the bookkeeping.

The plan was inspired when Hilditch & Key found an alarming switch in its mix of customers. Ten years ago more than half of them were English but now about 75 percent of them are from abroad — American, West German, French and Arab. This meant not only that there was a less stable base for its business, Mr. Finch said, but shoddily dressed Englishmen hurt the country's reputation for superior tailoring.

System Disliked

"The general run of senior business executives do not wear first-class clothes," said Mr. Finch, 36, who has been in the Jermyn Street shirt trade since he left school.

Despite the widespread adoption of various kinds of perks — corporations now buy about half the cars coming off British production lines — nobody seems to like them.

The unions see them as an unfair advantage for the already better off; economists say they distort the economy, causing too many nonessentials like luxury cars to be made; Inland Revenue's army of more than 85,000 collectors seems always one step behind; sociologists say it creates a nation of "fiddlers" and executives themselves say they are denied a choice of how to spend their income.

"It's wholly pernicious," insists Jan Hilditch, a former executive who heads the Institute of Directors, a body that represents executive interests. "Any other method of payment than cash is inevitably wasteful."

In the case of clothes leasing, there may be still another objection. According to article 4 of a sample three-page agreement drawn up by Hilditch & Key for the use of companies, the employee may find the shirt taken off his back.

"If the employee shall for any reason whatsoever cease to be employed by the company the hire period shall automatically terminate and the employee shall deliver up the clothing to the company in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted."

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FBI agents said they observed the defendants at various drop sites during the conspiracy.

The defendants were arrested May 20 in Woodbridge, N.J., at a drop where Cmdr. Lindberg had left a secret document on anti-submarine warfare.

The Russians' attorneys have said they will appeal.

There has been speculation that Enger and Chernyayev will be swapped for convicted Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky, who was sentenced in July in the Soviet Union to 13 years at hard labor.

Albania	3,500	Albania	18 Drs.	Netherlands	1,500
Austria	12,500	Austria	12.5	India	1,000
Bahrain	0.25	Bahrain	60 Drs.	Iceland	3,200
Bangladesh	20 B.	Bangladesh	1,674.00	Portugal	250
Cyprus	200 Drs.	Cyprus	400 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Denmark	1,500	Denmark	1,500	Portugal	3,000
Djibouti	1,500	Djibouti	1,500	Portugal	3,000
Egypt	40 P.	Egypt	250 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Eritrea	22 P.	Eritrea	62.75	Portugal	3,000
Finland	2,500 P.	Finland	120.00	Portugal	3,000
France	3,500	France	300 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Germany	1,500 Drs.	Germany	300 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Greece	275 Drs.	Greece	300 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Great Britain	30 P.	Great Britain	300 Drs.	Portugal	3,000

Guinea	100 Drs.	Guinea	100 Drs.	Niger	70 K.
Austria	12.5	Austria	12.5	Nigeria	3,200
Bahrain	0.25	Bahrain	60 Drs.	Norway	3,200
Bangladesh	20 B.	Bangladesh	1,674.00	Portugal	250
Cyprus	200 Drs.	Cyprus	400 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Denmark	1,500	Denmark	1,500	Portugal	3,000
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Germany	1,500 Drs.	Germany	300 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Greece	275 Drs.	Greece	300 Drs.	Portugal	3,000
Great Britain	30 P.	Great Britain</			

Groups Reported Loyal to Blacks in Coalition**'Private Armies' Confuse Rhodesia Scene**

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 30 (NYT) — The confused military situation here has become even more muddled in recent weeks as new armed organizations have sprung up around each of the black leaders who have joined forces with Prime Minister Ian Smith in a transitional government.

The "private armies" are reportedly demanding allegiance for their leaders and extorting supplies and money in parts of the country where rural villages have for years endured visits and intimidations from either of the two guerrilla armies and from Rhodesian security forces.

Compared with the 8,000 guerrillas who have infiltrated Rhodesia from the foreign-based camps of the two wings of the disunited Patriotic Front, these new forces are quite small, having a total of perhaps 1,500 men under arms. Their emergence, however, has alarmed many blacks and whites, who regard these bands, loyal to individual black leaders, as potential plotters who might thwart or overturn elections.

Mr. Smith yesterday acknowledged that the presence of private armies was worrisome. He pointed out at a news conference that the creation of the groups was a consequence of the secret "safe-return" policy, which, he said, "hasn't gone according to plan, as we would have wished it."

The policy, which is rarely publicly discussed here, has provided for zones where guerrilla units are urged to shed their allegiances to either the Mozambique-based na-

tionalist movement of Robert Mugabe or the Zambian-headquartered forces of Joshua Nkomo.

In fact, what appears to have taken place is a competition for the support of these guerrillas by at least two of the black leaders now sharing power here with Mr. Smith: the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Each of these men is reported to have forces numbering 700 men at their disposal. Some are presumably former guerrillas, while others

have returned to Rhodesia after undergoing training in Uganda and Libya. The third member of the coalition, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, is said to have some 50 armed adherents who act as something more than a bodyguard.

The issue of these armies and the threat they pose surfaced last week in a speech by Gibson Magaramombe, the black co-minister of health in the coalition and the publicity secretary of Chief Chirau's political organization, the Zim-

babwe United People's Organization.

Mr. Magaramombe has called on the government to investigate the role of the armies, which he said were furthering violence particularly in the tribal trust areas where most of this country's 6 million blacks live.

Coups Feared

The danger of military coups, he said, "becomes increasingly imminent with the introduction of private armies, whose sole motive is to enthrone a certain political leader as the ruler of the new Zimbabwe, with or without elections."

He added, "I personally see this as a danger we must dread more than we are afraid of the external terrorists, who will find it impossible to take over this country by armed intervention."

Although everyone here knew which forces the minister had in mind, he pointedly did not name their leaders. Bishop Muzorewa said he had no knowledge of any armed men under his orders abusing anyone. There has been no comment from Mr. Sithole.

There have been persistent accusations from rural blacks that these private armies have been shaking down villagers. The African Farmers Union has issued a statement

saying that the units, acting as brigands, "are taking the people's money, they are taking the people's cars." The union asked, "Who has financed these armies? Who has equipped them with weapons?"

The same questions were recently raised in Parliament. A spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs replied that no government funds have gone to the private militia. But the relationship between them and the government security forces remains unclear.

All three local black political groups have outside sources of funding, ranging from conservative Arab interests in the case of Chief Chirau's group to church groups and foreign multinational companies in the cases of Mr. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa.

Planned for Next Year**Black Students Reject Rhodesia Conscription**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 30 (UPI)

Hundreds of black university students today signed a petition rejecting the government's decision to conscript young Africans to Rhodesia's overstretched armed forces.

At the same time, the government said a record number of whites left Rhodesia last month and the military command announced an escalation of activity on the Zambian border, where a major frontier post came under heavy mortar and rocket fire for the third straight day.

"Our participation in your army is immoral," the students' petition said. "We are in no position to reconcile our conscience with the idea of fighting for a minority government against the majority of our country."

Tens of thousands of blacks are likely to be affected when the government begins conscription next year. Although two-thirds of Rhodesia's army is already black, those African troops are volunteers.

Danger to Families

"We will not, willingly or under force, expose our families, the majority of whom are in the operational areas, to the dangers of being killed by the nationalist forces because we, their sons, will have turned into class traitors to the cause of the masses of Zimbabwe," the petition said.

Instead, Mr. Nyerere, as the group's chairman, consulted with each of them separately in their suites. The meetings lasted only about four hours, the shortest gathering since the group was formed two years ago by the Organization of African Unity to oversee efforts to end white minority rule in southern Africa.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Agostinho Neto of Angola and Sérgio Khamba of Botswana assembled in the same hotel in this city, but never met as a group.

Mr. Nyerere wanted the five presidents of the front-line states to meet and work out differences over Zambia's decision to reopen its border with Rhodesia and clear up suspicions that some of the presidents have been engaged in secret diplomacy affecting Rhodesia's future.

'Sickout' Delays Pan Am Flights

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI) — Most Pan American World Airways flights were delayed today as flight attendants, ignoring a federal court order, called in sick for the fourth day to protest the lack of a contract for a year.

The airline said that all flights from New York, except for those to London, Tokyo, and Caracas, were being delayed "indefinitely" by the work action, which began Friday.

The Independent Union of Flight Attendants, which represents 3,800 Pan Am flight attendants, said that it did not authorize the action but stated, "Obviously the union will defend anyone who is terminated or disciplined in any way, since we presume the only people calling in sick are those that are legitimately sick."

Puerto Rico Emergency

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30 (UPI) — Gov. Carlos Romero Barceló has declared a state of emergency in Puerto Rico following torrential rains that hit the island last week, leaving one person dead and causing washed-out bridges, landslides, flooding, evacuations, and crop losses.

Soviet Official Ends Thai Talks

BANGKOK, Oct. 30 (AP) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin concluded a visit to Southeast Asia today with a pledge that the Soviet Union would support the concept of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace with no interference from foreign powers.

Premier Kriangsak Chamao said after a meeting with Mr. Firyubin that the Soviet minister had expressed Moscow's desire to establish closer relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which includes the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand, the three countries on his itinerary. He did not visit Malaysia and Singapore, the two other ASEAN members.

Mr. Kriangsak said that Mr. Firyubin did not discuss the possibility of holding a Soviet dialogue with ASEAN nations as previously reported.

3 Major Unions Join Walkout at Italian Hospitals

ROME, Oct. 30 (Reuters) — Hos-

pitals in Italy faced a worsening strike today as auxiliary staff belonging to the three major unions began a 24-hour stoppage. Their action was in sympathy with workers in smaller autonomous unions who have been on strike since rejecting a new contract on Oct. 5.

Striking workers include cleaners, medical auxiliaries, and catering staff. Since the dispute began, patients have had to endure un-

changed linen, meals prepared in military field kitchens, and reduced care. Many patients have gone home, and inquiries have started into the deaths of two children, possibly because of the reduced services.

In Naples, patients at one hospital threw food prepared by the army out of the window, complaining it was overcooked and cold. But in Florence, sympathetic patients joined striking staff members in a protest meeting against the authorities. Initial reports from around the country indicated that today's 24-hour strike was being widely observed.

The autonomous workers say

that the new contract signed with the government earlier this month reduced overtime pay in exchange for what they see as an inadequate increase in basic rates. They are seeking more pay, more staff, and an end to compulsory overtime.

479 Said to Die In India of Virus

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (UPI) — A virus disease reported in parts of northern India has taken 479 lives in the last month, officials said yesterday.

The disease, suspected to be a type of encephalitis, has killed 445 persons in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, which neighbors New Delhi, radio reports said. Unofficial reports, however, placed the toll in Uttar Pradesh at between 1,000 and 2,000.

Twenty-seven persons have died of the disease in the second most populous state, Bihar, officials said. The disease has killed seven persons, mostly children, in the last week in New Delhi, according to press reports.

James Gianotti, the pilot of the propeller-driven airliner, said he had to dive sharply twice to avoid striking the smaller plane. He added that he had received no warning from air traffic controllers that the second plane was in the vicinity.

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Wayne Hays



Allan Howe



Wilbur Mills

U.S. Voters Seem Unswayed by Charges

Accused Legislators Make Case at Polls

By Peter Arnett

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 30 (UPI)

— Last time around, they fled

Washington and politics, or were

used out.

Wayne Hays gave up after '30

years in Congress and returned to

native Ohio rather than face

those who accused him of keeping

a mistress on the congressional

bus.

Wilbur Mills forfeited his chair-

manship of the House Ways and

Means Committee when he at-

tempted to launch "Anne Fox, the

Urgentine bombshell" into movies,

and pulled out of the House entre-

re after admitting to alcoholism.

Allan Howe, a Democratic con-

gressman from Utah, was aban-

doned by party leaders and voters

after being convicted of soliciting

an undercover policewoman for

prostitution.

But this year's crop of Wash-

ington scandal-makers are stand-

ing tall.

It's all newspaper talk," said

Wilkes-Barre jeweler Bernard Bart-

on.

Instead of Recess

U.S. Anti-Inflation Chief Would Favor Controls

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (UPI)

— Alfred Kahn, the new U.S. anti-

inflation chief, said yesterday that

he would prefer mandatory wage-

price controls if President Carter's

voluntary program fails, and if the

only other choice for slowing infla-

tion is recession.

"I suppose that if I am forced to

choose between the two of them I

would just have to choose the

controls," Mr. Kahn said. But he

said emphatically that he does not

expect to have to make such a

choice.

He said he regards having to

choose either recession or mandatory

controls "as a sign of failure of

what the president is trying to do"

with his voluntary wage-price con-

trol program, announced last week.

Mr. Kahn, who is in charge of mak-

ing that program work, said he

does not intend to fail.

Public Awareness

"I know it was once said that

whom the gods would destroy, they

first made mad, and maybe I have

been made mad. I do not intend to

fail. And I don't think it is neces-

sary to fail," Mr. Kahn said on the

ABC television interview program

"Issues and Answers."

He said that the voluntary pro-

gram would succeed because the

American people are very aware of

inflation.

Speer Supports

Tales of Hitler's

Hypnotic Power

BONN, Oct. 30 (AP) — Albert

Speer, the former Nazi war produc-

tion chief, says Adolf Hitler really

did have some sort of hypnotic

power that made others obey him.

Speer discusses Hitler's personal-

ity in new memoirs that the West

German newspaper, *Welt am*

Sonntag

began to publish yesterday.

He calls him hypnotic, pedan-

tic, petty, illogical, irrational.

"He was irrational until the end."

The whole series, entitled "Al-

bert Speer on Hitler," is being ca-

ringly awaited by historians because

Hitler was a favorite of Hitler's and

probably knew him better than any

other Nazi leader. Hitler, who liked

to think of himself as an artist, con-

sidered Speer, the chief Nazi archi-

tect, a fellow artistic genius head-

and shoulders above mere politi-

cians.

In the first installment dealing

with the dominant personality

traits of Hitler, Speer lends support

to reports of the hypnotic influence

Hitler exerted over his associates.

Speer says the reports are true

indeed. He uses interchangeable

the words "hypnotism" and

"suggestion."

"In my books I never directly

discussed the suggestive effects of

Hitler because it could have been

considered an attempt by me to

find excuses for my actions," Speer

writes. "But my relationship to Hit-

ler shows that to the end he sugge-

ctively influenced me."

Argentina Storm Kills 5

CORDOBA, Argentina, Oct. 30

(Reuters) — Five people were

killed and about 100 injured in a

storm that hit central Argentina,

authorities said today. The deaths

occurred in the town of Moreros,

about 110 miles east of here.

The agency gathers and inter-

prets statistics that form the basis

for the monthly employment situa-

tion report, the Consumer Price In-

dex and the Producers (formerly

Wholesale) Price Index.

Julius Shiskin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP) —

Julius Shiskin, 66, the commis-

sioner of the Labor Department's

Bureau of Labor Statistics, died on

Saturday of a kidney ailment.

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To Head Off Threatened World Boycott

Chile Calls Elections in Trade Unions

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Oct. 30 (NYT) — Chile's military regime has suddenly called elections for trade union leaders to head off the threat of an international boycott against trade with Chile.

The elections, to be held tomorrow for labor delegates representing about 2 million workers, are the first since the armed forces overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende in 1973.

During five years of military rule, unions have been repressed whenever labor disputes have arisen. At the big copper mine at Chuquicamata, where a protest movement began among the 10,000 workers last month, 72 employees were arrested and military law was imposed to end the demand for wage increases.

Last week, Minister of Interior Sergio Fernandez announced the annulment of seven labor federations, which represent 529 local unions with an estimated membership of more than 300,000 workers, because the leadership was Communist. These leaders have been in their positions since the military took power because no elections were permitted. Many have been arrested and some have been dismissed or gone into exile.

The U.S. labor movement (AFL-CIO), after giving initial support to the Chilean military because of its anti-Communist character, has become more critical of the restriction of labor rights.

Repression Condemned

After a visit here by Thomas Gleason, leader of the East Coast port workers, and Sol Chaikin, president of the garment workers — both vice presidents of the AFL-CIO — a report condemned the regime headed by Gen. Augusto Pi-

nochet for "repression of worker rights."

Unemployment is officially 13 percent, and in some major industrial areas, such as Concepcion, it is as high as 20 percent. Salaries have been reduced by more than 25 percent since the military took power.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, sent a letter in August to President Carter saying that if Chile did not allow workers to exercise their union rights, U.S. unions would support "effective international action" against the

Bishop Resigns
Episcopalian
California Post

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30 (UPI) — Bishop Kilmer Myers, 62, of the Episcopal Diocese of California, calling himself a "vulnerable and sinful human being," announced this weekend that he would resign.

Bishop Myers, who underwent a well-publicized treatment for alcoholism last spring, said that he would step down as leader of the more than 40,000 Episcopalians in his diocese as soon as a new bishop is selected, probably early next year.

He said that he planned to spend time working with the U.S. Indians' human rights movement after his resignation.

Bishop Myers, who was the only white priest with Martin Luther King Jr. in the black leader's first Washington, D.C. march, came to California 12 years ago.

U.S. labor sources said this meant that the U.S. unions would back an international boycott against transport of Chilean products, such as perishable fruits and vegetables, or copper, the main export here, or refuse to service Chilean aircraft in U.S. airports. European unions are prepared to such action, the labor sources said.

Election Restrictions

The call for elections, announced by Minister of Labor Vassco Costa on Friday, bars all present labor leaders from election. There can be no lists of candidates or campaigning in the work centers. Each worker can vote for two delegates. The total number of union delegates for each factory, bank, or other work center is three.

Any candidate for union office must not have been an active member of a political party for the past 10 years or have run for elective office. The Labor Ministry can annul any election in which the chosen delegates are judged to be political.

Since the armed forces took power, Gen. Pinochet has waged an aggressive campaign against political parties, including the Marxist coalition that backed Mr. Allende, as well as the Christian Democratic Party led by former President Eduardo Frei. All parties are outlawed.

Chile's Roman Catholic bishops have strongly condemned the government's labor policy and particularly the decree last week that dissolved the major labor federations covering maritime workers, textile and metal workers, and one of three rural worker federations. Their union halls, vacation centers, and other properties were confiscated and the union bank accounts were blocked.

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ACTIVISTS BECOME MONKS — Four of 19 activists who recently were granted amnesties by the government in Thailand have become monks at a suburban Bangkok temple. The activists were accused of inciting a riot on Oct. 6, 1976, that led to military takeover.

Typhoon Deaths in Philippines Are Reported at 150

MANILA, Oct. 30 (UPI) — The death toll from a typhoon rose to 150 today with reports of 41 more drownings in the worst storm to strike the Philippines in eight years.

Authorities said that 81 persons were injured and 155 were listed as

missing. Officials added that the typhoon displaced more than 600,000 Filipinos. It also displaced more than 600,000 Filipinos as it cut across the island of Luzon Thursday and Friday with winds of more than 100 mph. It reportedly blew down 12,773 houses and partially damaged 20,218.

President Ferdinand Marcos ordered suspension of rice exports as a result of crop losses. Estimates of damage to crops ranged from \$28 million to \$110 million.

Five provinces were declared dis-

aster areas and Mr. Marcos ordered the suspension of rice exports.

Chinese Sow Wheat
In Parched Paddies

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP) — A seven-month drought in eastern China's Anhwei province has dried all major reservoirs and small rivers, and peasants are rushing to plant wheat and other dry land crops instead of rice, the Chinese news agency reported today.

It was the third worst drought in Anhwei in 300 years, the agency said.

Broadcasts Are Key Weapon

Vietnam, Cambodia Boost
Radio Propaganda War

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Oct. 30 — The Cambodian radio startled its listeners last week with the news that a new weapon — the automatic crossbow — was being used against the Vietnamese.

The broadcast said that automatic crossbows had been used to defeat a Vietnamese regiment that had crossed the border into the northeastern province of Ratanakiri.

Noting that the Vietnamese had modern Soviet arms, the broadcast said, "We are using our modern weapons [from China] in combination with bamboo stakes, automatic crossbows, traps and poisonous arrows to crush the Vietnamese intruders with efficacy and success." It added that many Vietnamese were hit by poisonous arrows and spears.

Intelligence analysts wondered why the Cambodians were bragging about using crossbows, spears and poisoned arrows. Did it mean that they were suffering from an ammunition shortage and were reluctantly signaling their Chinese backers for more help?

One explanation is that the broadcast was aimed at young Vietnamese drafters, many of whom have little stomach for the war with Cambodia. Fighting in the jungles of Ratanakiri, the Vietnamese troops might just find crossbows, spears and poisoned arrows as terrifying as machine guns or rockets.

Implications Important
To observers who regularly listen to propaganda broadcasts from Phnom Penh and Hanoi, such implications are often more important than whether the reported border

skirmish actually took place. Indeed, it is highly likely that the battle never happened, and, if it did, it was almost certainly smaller than Radio Phnom Penh suggested. If the Vietnamese fled in panic, as the broadcast said, they must have recovered quickly, for they have been reported the next day in roughly the same place.

Both Hanoi and Phnom Penh report several such clashes daily. Radio Phnom Penh says that they take place inside Cambodia, with the intruders being "beaten without compunction." Radio Hanoi places the clashes inside Vietnam and gives the Vietnamese victory.

Very few reports can be verified, although U.S. electronic monitoring from satellites and other sources sometimes can confirm the battles and pinpoint the time and place. This information comes from intercepted ground radio communications, and U.S. officials are reluctant to talk about it publicly. Privately, some say that such intercepts are not all that revealing.

This leaves the official broadcasts as the major sources of information about the border war.

The outbreak of open conflict, for instance, was telegraphed by Radio Phnom Penh long before the Vietnamese invasion of December 1977, which precipitated the break in relations between the two countries. Phnom Penh did not directly name the Vietnamese, but talked against "territory-annexing enemies."

Since the one-time Communist allies went to war, the two radio organs have frequently delighted in disclosing secrets of the other side. The first word on news, Chinese arms shipments to Cambodia came from Radio Hanoi, while a Phnom Penh broadcast correctly reported recent Soviet shipments to Vietnam.

It was also Radio Hanoi that disclosed the plots and coup attempts, now known to have taken place in Cambodia in 1977. The Vietnamese conservatively cited only three such instances. The Cambodians now admit to seven.

Sometimes the radios give mysterious clues. Early last year, experts wondered the recurring reference in Cambodian broadcasts to "enemies of all stripes."

That turned out to be the signal for a major purge in Cambodia, all the veteran Communist Party cadre who had been trained in Vietnam and were tainted by association. It is estimated that about 5,000 were executed.

Sometimes the clues are clearer. Radio Hanoi has recently begun to refer to "liberated zones" in Cambodia. A defector was quoted recently as saying, "We have quickly embarked on building grass-roots organizations in the liberated zones."

One of Vietnam's aims may be to help create such liberated zones to justify whatever military action it might take.

Although neither radio has much genuine credibility, Hanoi Radio is generally taken more seriously by outsiders because Hanoi has been at it longer, generally refrains from patently ridiculous claims and is usually more sophisticated and reasonable.

Radio Phnom Penh is given to broadcasting fantastic casualty figures. Stalinist rhetoric about "seething enthusiasm" and unbridled virulence against all things Vietnamese. The output of Radio Phnom Penh has increased measurably in the past year.

Within the past several weeks, the intensity of the radio war has created the impression of a new peak of violence in the border war.

The Cambodians have reported widespread Vietnamese attacks — most of which are doubted by Western analysts. The Vietnamese are reporting a wave of insurrection inside Cambodia. Intelligence analysts also are skeptical about that.

The independent intelligence indicates that the actual fighting has not been significant for several weeks. This full probably will continue until the dry season begins in late November or early December. Then, it is believed, the Vietnamese will begin a new offensive.

The expected escalation of the war when the dry season arrives is what the radio war now is all about.

— Los Angeles Times

Vietnam Charges
BANGKOK, Oct. 30 (AP) — Vietnam claimed today that Cambodian troops shelled a school in a border town, killing one teacher and wounding six persons. The Vietnamese news agency, monitored here, said that the shelling last Friday killed a teacher in a town in Giang province, west of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Vietnam Overflights Resumed by Pan Am

BANGKOK, Oct. 30 (AP) — Pan American World Airways starts flights over Vietnam and Laos today, becoming the first U.S. airline since the 1975 Communist takeover of those countries to resume the shorter route between Bangkok and Hong Kong.

The corridor was reopened to commercial traffic March 23, but the Vietnamese barred flag carriers of the United States, Taiwan and South Korea from using it because those countries lack diplomatic ties with Hanoi. A Pan Am spokesman here said the airline regained access following negotiations with Vietnam.

The route saves 80 minutes and \$1,000 per flight in fuel.

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White Box D 1,187, International Herald Tribune, Paris.

Former Vichy Official Is Unrepentant

Anti-Semite's Interview Stirs French

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Oct. 30 (NYT) — The publication here of an interview with France's most active, and apparently quite unrepentant, anti-Semite of World War II has stirred a controversy over how to treat this part of the French past.

The interview, published in this week's issue of the magazine *L'Express*, was with Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, the official in charge of

Jewish affairs under the pro-Nazi Vichy government of Marshal Philippe Petain.

During Darquier de Pellepoix's tenure and under his responsibility, 75,000 French Jews were rounded up and deported to the concentration camps of Eastern Europe, where most of them, men, women and children, died in the gas chambers.

In 1947, after Darquier de Pellepoix took refuge in Spain, a French court pronounced the death penalty on him in absentia. In 1967, that sentence was automatically voided because of France's 20-year statute of limitations on criminal proceedings.

The *L'Express* interview was conducted by Philippe Ganier-Raymond, a respected investigative reporter, in the southern Spanish village where the 80-year-old Darquier de Pellepoix resides.

In substance, Darquier de Pellepoix first denied his responsibility in the deportation of Jews, then denied there had been 75,000 and also rejected the commonly accepted figure of 6 million for the number of Jews put to death by the Nazis.

Mrs. Veil, No. 3 in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, is Jewish. She was deported to Auschwitz as a 14-year-old and there lost most of her family.

Danger of Resurgence

Mrs. Veil said she was preoccupied by the fact that reading "routinely" about racism and racism could blunt the nation against the persisting danger of a resurgence of this dark side of the past.

She pointed to the periodic desecration of Jewish cemeteries as well as racism with regard to immigrant Arab workers.

Henry Bulwak, a prominent spokesman for former Jewish deportees, regretted that *L'Express* had not illustrated its interview with telling photographs of extermination camps and otherwise made much more explicit its editorial condemnation of the interviewee and his ideas.

In *Le Monde*, editor-in-chief Pierre Vianasse-Ponte charged that the interview would serve a current "campaign for the rehabilitation of Nazism" in Europe.

A spokesman for *L'Express* firmly rejected such charges. He said the interview made clear *L'Express*'s position of absolute hostility to anti-Semitism.

Mr. Vianasse-Ponte charged that the interview would serve a current "campaign for the rehabilitation of Nazism" in Europe.

Two Soviet pilots are known to be in Cuba on a regular basis and have flown missions as instructors in the past. Sources here said that it was not known whether any Cuban pilots have yet received training to fly the MiG-23.

The Soviet freighter that brought the planes are already operational in the Cuban Air Force, the sources said. Until now, the MiG-23 has been flown only by the Soviet Air Force, Russia's Warsaw Pact allies and certain Soviet arms clients in the Middle East.

They said that an undetermined number of MiG-23s arrived in Cuba early this month aboard a Soviet freighter.

It is not known yet whether the planes are already operational in the Cuban Air Force, the sources said.

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The Stake in Zimbabwe

Prime Minister Ian Smith's announcement that elections in Rhodesia — the elections that were to mark a major stage of the turnover of power to the black majority — will probably be postponed, comes as no surprise to those who never trusted Smith, the man who initially blocked the emergence of Zimbabwe as a black version of white-ruled Rhodesia. Nor, for that matter, will it be startling to those who believed that the black guerrillas of the Patriotic Front, those who ruled out a black-white confrontation except on the battlefield, would prevent any rational approach to the Rhodesian problem.

* * *

For it is never easy to carry on an election while war rages around the polls, especially when it is a war of secrecy and surprise. Moreover, each day in which the Patriotic Front and the Salisbury government trade off raids and massacres adds to the problem; reading about the Reconstruction period in the United States after the Civil War can easily confirm that.

But it is not only the Rhodesian regime who will surely find it hard to push the concept of Zimbabwe as the internal struggle sharpens — for the blacks, whites and in-betweens are facing issues of property ownership, management, education, social, economic and political relations, stemming not only from white colonization but from older tribal wars. The longer some form of genu-

inely majority rule is delayed, the more exacerbating racial, tribal, personal and political ambitions will become.

* * *

And then there are the African states that are Rhodesia's neighbors, especially the "front-line" countries that have generally supported the Patriotic Front and looked coldly on efforts by the United States and Great Britain, no less than by Mr. Smith, to achieve a negotiated settlement. There are, after the years of frontier war, or raids across the frontiers, many strains even among the front-liners.

Zambia has agreed to open its frontier with Rhodesia; a summit meeting was held but nothing emerged except "an atmosphere of frank cordiality." Given the internal tensions of black Africa, this item of dissension is something Africans could well do without — Uganda's odd ruler has been charging Tanzania with an invasion that other African sources say is really an attack by Ugandan enemies of Idi Amin.

* * *

In any case, the Rhodesian tangle can certainly not be viewed as a struggle in isolation among blacks and whites. Even in that aspect it is having an impact upon South Africa and Namibia; in the black nations' support for guerrillas it is matched in too many parts of the continent: in the need for an early, peaceful settlement it represents powerful global needs.

Other U.S. Opinion

The Price of Pride

The dollar isn't what it used to be, but it is still worth thinking about. Or should be.

Two chess players meet in the Philippines to decide the world championship. The purse is \$550,000. They play for 92 days, and the purse is closer to \$700,000. The reason is that the money was invested in Swiss francs when they started to play. The franc went up. The dollar went down.

President Carter outlines a program to curb inflation with voluntary wage and price guidelines. No sooner is he off the television screen than the dollar hits a new low on the Tokyo money exchange.

A visitor from Europe asks, over lunch, why Americans seem to care so little about the value of their dollar when the people of Europe care so deeply, and worry so much about how it affects their lives. It is clear from the tone of voice that the real question is: "Have you no pride?"

It is a good question, and there are no good clean answers. Obviously, part of the reason is that the United States is so strong that Americans do not think of themselves as being vulnerable to some money changer thousands of miles away. It is not so much isolationism as insouthernism.

Another part of the answer is that government officials do not seem alarmed, and Americans tend to take their cues from Washington on big, mysterious problems such as the dollar. A federal economist explains that the dollar is being driven down by speculators who are, at heart, no different from the gamblers at a Las Vegas table, calling for one more card. The people at the table do not gamble on the economic health of the casino, but only on the next card — and so it is, he says, with the money traders.

Surely, part of the answer is that the picture is confusing. Another economist says the dollar is dropping in value because the United States, in effect, has scattered about \$400 billion worth of IOUs around the world in foreign banks and foreign-based multinational corporations. It is adding IOUs at the rate of \$18 billion this year because it is importing oil and cars and other goods that are worth more than its exports. There is a glut of dollars, or IOUs, in foreign banks, and that makes the people holding them nervous.

But the two explanations finally converge. The government economist, trying to illustrate how little there is to worry about and how capricious the dollar market is, points out that the dollar would be stronger if the United States had a recession. Why? Because imports would go down. That is the rub.

Every time someone in the United States turns on an auto ignition key, oil imports go up, the balance of trade tilts further against the country, the dollar drops in value, gasoline costs more.

As the dollar drops in value, foreign car companies charge more for the automobiles that they ship to the United States. When those prices go up, the prices of U.S. cars go up.

That is the inflationary pattern that the

president is trying to break with his program of wage and price guidelines. It is the pattern that he was trying to break with his original energy program, which was designed to reduce oil imports to a point where U.S. exports would come closer to balancing the value of its imports.

Financial technicians can tinker with the world economy and spare the dollar from some further slippage with changes in interest rates or the purchase of excess dollars to reduce the glut. But, for the long pull, only a reduction in the rate of U.S. inflation and a determined conservation effort to hold down oil imports will stop the damage.

Not only money is involved. The European visitor's unspoken question is valid. It is a matter of pride, a matter of this country's prestige and authority in the world.

It makes us wish that there were fewer people rummaging around in the president's proposals looking for loopholes, and more of them looking for ways to make the plan — or something like it — work.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

Mission to Japan

The largest U.S. trade mission ever to visit Japan has returned, and judging by the results we are either going to have to reincarnate Commodore Perry or send a lot more missions before there is any significant opening-up of that country to U.S. goods.

Indeed, a delegation of 20 to 50 U.S. congressmen, which also is likely to be the largest delegation of its kind, will visit Japan later this year with that objective in mind.

According to the U.S. Commerce Department, which shepherded the hopeful businessmen, about half of the 68 companies taking part in the trade mission developed "good prospects" and 17 of them concluded contracts with Japanese firms. However, the other half were unsuccessful in their attempts to sell their products.

To hear the Japanese tell it, the Americans aren't really trying very hard. For example, only one of the companies on the mission bothered to print a sales brochure in Japanese.

Shortly before the trip, the quasi-governmental Japan External Trade Organization released a report showing that since 1970 the U.S. share of the Japanese market has declined across the board while the share of European and developing countries has increased.

Japan racked up a \$14-billion surplus over its worldwide trading partners last year and probably will exceed that figure this year.

Out of five million color-television sets sold in Japan in 1976, only 452 were imported — and this small number wasn't due to the fact that the foreign-made TVs couldn't pick up Japanese-language broadcasts.

Now that the Japanese begin to relax their complex system of tariffs, quotas, rules and regulations which artificially excludes foreign goods will U.S. companies be able to make a real effort to crack the Japanese market?

— From the Pittsburgh Press.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 31, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented in an editorial: "Five hundred and thirty-eight persons killed in the streets of New York! What a shock it would be to read of such mortality in riot or battle! Yet that is the number of persons slain in our city streets last year by vehicles and railway cars, and the killings for the current year will probably be even higher. Traffic must be regulated and this slaughter must cease. More police must be available to enforce order at the crossings, and delivery wagons must not stand unattended in the street."

Fifty Years Ago

October 31, 1928

PARIS — The move to readjust Germany's debt to the nations that were Allies in the Great War of 1914-18 is gaining in force. Yet Germany's external debt remains a crushing weight — not so crushing indeed that with frugality and a high sense of honor it might not in sixty-two years be able to discharge it, but a dead burden, nevertheless, and a cause of persistent irritation for its people and consequently for international relations. The present change of sentiment, in the spirit of the Locarno agreements, must have a profound significance.



"Here's My Latest Tax Cut Proposal — Wait, I've Got It Right Here."

Lost Ground in Namibia

By Tom Wicker

London — No wonder the South-West Africa People's Organization and the front-line African states have so far rejected the Western "compromise" with South Africa on independence for Namibia. They are being asked to accept a much less promising arrangement than South Africa had agreed to just a few months ago, and one that will not necessarily lead to independence at all.

British sources reluctantly concede that analysis. They say that the agreement negotiated by five Western foreign ministers with South Africa's tough new prime minister, Pieter Botha, at least "kept open the door" to an internationally acceptable settlement. But they add that such a settlement was by no means "guaranteed."

On the other hand, the British insist, the latest arrangement is the best that could have been worked out after Botha's predecessor, John Vorster — who may have fallen on the Namibian issue — abruptly canceled the first independence plan. It called for United Nations-supervised elections next year in Namibia (called South-West Africa in Pretoria, which has had working control of the huge territory since World War I).

Just before stepping down, Vorster publicly repudiated the "UN plan and announced that South Africa would conduct its own internal elections in Namibia in December. The nationalist SWAPO will not compete in such an election, which will be won handily by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a conservative party closely linked to South Africa and including most of Namibia's white settlers.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, Foreign Minister David Owen of Britain and their counterparts from Canada, France and West Germany — the group that proposed the original plan — went to South Africa to salvage what they could of it. They did not really expect to get Botha to reverse Vorster, but hoped to keep alive the possibility of an internationally acceptable independence procedure in which SWAPO could participate.

What they got, after three days of hard bargaining, was confirmation that South Africa would insist on its internal elections in December, with the inevitable DTA victory — but also agreement for the UN then to proceed with its internationally supervised election. As it is understood here, the compromise specifically includes South African intent to have the DTA compete in the UN elections only as a political party, not as a Namibian government, and to accept the outcome.

It's probably true that winning the DTA elections would give the DTA additional prestige for the contest with SWAPO, but British sources believe that South Africa's acceptance of this compromise signals Pretoria's continuing, if grudging, interest in an internationally acceptable solution. In this view, strong white resistance in Namibia to the original plan had swung the South African Cabinet against it at about the same time Vorster decided to resign for reasons of health.

This may be tinged with wishful thinking. Some South African sources believe that a SWAPO government in Namibia never has been acceptable to Pretoria, which regards the organization as being Communist and fears it would let its vast territory be used as a sanctuary for guerrillas attacking South Africa. In this view, the original plan for UN elections was accepted only because it was believed SWAPO feared losing an election too much to take part.

When the front-line states, notably

participate, these sources suggest, the dismayed South Africans seized on the UN's plan to send 7,500 troops to Namibia as a pretext for canceling the arrangement. Vorster was blamed for the embarrassment. In poor health anyway, he resigned after repudiating the UN plan.

If that analysis is correct, it is accurate, there would be little point in holding the UN elections since the DTA victory probably would form their own Namibian government, with which SWAPO would have nothing to do.

Even if South Africa does not mean for that to happen — and British sources believe Pretoria can largely control the DTA through the South African administrator-general in Namibia — SWAPO may not want to enter into elections against a party that already

will have won a national canvas, however limited, and that may therefore make some claim to being the real representative of the Namibian people. Besides, many SWAPO leaders have long been outside the territory and might have difficulty contesting a strongly financed and entrenched opposition party.

This time, moreover, the front-line states — even if they accept Western arguments for the compromise — may not be able to persuade SWAPO to accept less than everyone thought had been achieved last summer. The prospect, therefore, is for heavy African pressures for economic sanctions against South Africa — sanctions that the West probably cannot agree to, thus losing much political ground in Africa that the aborted Namibian settlement once seemed to have gained for it.

Burke Buffs

Burke buff's have been coming his works for years, looking for the absent phrase that Carlyle used in his superb index — comes right out and says: "Carlyle picked up the term and mis-ascrived it to Burke." The most comprehensive quotation book of all, and the one I cannot do without — Stevenson's "Home Book of Proverbs, Maxims and Familiar Phrases" says of Carlyle's quote: "The attribution to Burke instead of Macaulay was probably a slip of the pen, as the phrase has not been found in Burke's published works."

And so the coinage seemed to stand, with the quotation books nervously attributing the phrase to Macaulay, based on a probable mistake by Carlyle. Not a very solid footing, especially since the Ox-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered. Writers may request that their letters be signed or with initials but preference will give to those fully signed bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

Iran: A View from the Mosque

By Joseph Kraft

QUM, Iran — The wave of Islamic fundamentalism sweeping the Moslem world from Indonesia to Senegal finds its salient point in Iran. In this country, the center of attention is Qum, a holy city about a 100 miles southwest of Tehran.

The local religious leader, Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, is the foremost figure in the opposition movement,

which is challenging, and even threatening to topple, the Shah of Iran. I visited him here in Qum the other day, in the company of a Iranian friend who acted as interpreter.

Denied Charges

His Holiness, as his disciples call him, received me in his home where he was resting and gave me an unusually long interview of almost three hours. He is a fragile man in his 70s, with a long white beard and a twinkling eye. He spoke movingly of religious persecution by the regime, and claimed, convincingly.

After those claims had been stated, I started to test him with specific questions. I first asked what kind of regime Ayatollah Shariat-Madari envisaged for Iran. He referred me back to the constitution of 1906 which provided for a monarchy with a parliament that made laws subject to review by a five-man religious council. "The council," His Holiness said, "would reject all laws which it found repugnant to Islam, or at odds with the principles of justice, or against the public interest." If the five were divided, the decision would be made by the supreme religious leader in the country — namely himself.

I asked what kind of behavior would be repugnant to Islam. He cited the use of alcoholic beverages, gambling and illegitimate sex, which he defined as relations between men and women under 20 who were not married. I asked where he stood on the education of women. He said: "We are not against the education of women, but we do not favor coeducation. We want to separate the school of learning from the school of flirtation. We know that in coeducation at schools there is a corruption of values which shows up eventually in police records."

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I asked about abortion and birth control. "Abortion," he said, "is murder and therefore is not permitted." As to birth control, it would

be admitted in very small, crowded countries. But that would not apply here in Iran, even the huge young population — peasant under 15 years old — created terrible problems of education, employment and crime.

He went on to make the point that a culture had to be grasped as a whole, and that it was wrong to ask about particular issues without taking into account the whole context. In your country, he said, "it would not seem possible to have a banking system with a charging interest. But in Islam, it is quite feasible."

Fifth Column

Earlier, in talking about the lying of youth to religion for the sake of justice, he said that he offered equality to all. So I asked him about the treatment of religious minorities. He said: "Catholics, Jews, Zoroastrians and believers in Bahai are all equal. Unless they become a fifth column, we would accept them as Jews, but as defenders of Zionist aggression."

All during our talk he believed in coming in, kneeling by his bed, his faith, and pressing petitions for money upon him. I came away from our talk, persuaded after the rich texture of religion, of its power to sway people. But I wonder. Does the mosque at the right view for running a country of 35 million people, a strategy located and with oil resources important to the whole world?

The Fourth Estate: Who Coined Phrase?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As a card-carrying controversialist — a man convinced that testiness is next to godliness — I usually know when I am about to get into a scrap. But that was not the case on the subject of "The Fourth Estate."

In a piece not long ago about the injustice being perpetrated on my colleague, Myron Farber, I wrote in passing that the phrase "Fourth Estate" had been coined in regard to the press by English essayist William Hazlitt, writing about my favorite hero, pamphleteer William Cobbett.

This incurred the wrath of the quotationmongers. How dare I attribute that hallowed phrase to Hazlitt! "I fear that Safire may have been dazzled by a druid on his recent tour of England," writes a newsman to the Washington Star, pointing to a stack of the leading quotation books who attribute this phrase otherwise. I have read all those quotation books, and they are all wrong.

What Eye?

"Bartlett's Quotations," 14th Edition, quotes English historian Thomas Carlyle as writing in 1832 about "the stupendous fourth estate, whose wide world-embracing influences what eye can take in." In 1841, Carlyle used the phrase again and gave everybody a wrong steer to conservative Edmund Burke. Burke said there were Three Estates in Parliament, but the fourth estate was more important than they all.

Some people cannot accept it. "To coin terms was not his style," writes David Bresser of Washington, "by italicizing the word he declaimed ownership and responsibility for them." In his "On Familiar Style," Hazlitt rejected not only

Fashion in London

Unity Reverses Post-'60s Slide

By Hebe Dorsey

London, Oct. 30. (IHT) — London fashions do not have the kind of pizzazz they had during the swinging '60s. The party is over and the bubble has gone out of the champagne, which is both a blow and a blessing.

The razzle-dazzle that surrounded the London fashion scene of the '60s did more harm than good. Among other things, it encouraged

a lot of people who had little if any professional experience to think that anything could do. Hence the depression that followed, one from which the London designers are now slowly recovering.

But after years of feuding, they are finally working together. They pooled resources to publish a catalog for fashion week in London, listing the various exhibitions and shows going on around town.

The largest run-of-the-mill display — 380 exhibitors at the Olympia Exhibition Hall — has been beautified: The steel rafters are now hidden under a cheerful white-and-green tent and shows are held on a podium decorated with an Italianate *troupe l'oeil* garden scene.

At the Intercontinental, entrepreneur Percy Savage has gone way out again to inject life and style into an otherwise strictly commercial fair. The sidewalk are decorated with potted plants stuck into white urns and sprinkled with felt butterflies; stairways are banked with daisies and buffets are touched up with orchids. Across the street, at the Inn on the Park, where Annette Worsley Taylor has 26 top talents, things are under control with catalogs, guides and black patterned stockings.

Zandra Rhodes, who has stayed out of the circuit for several seasons, showed again. Unfortunately, the whole thing fell flat because hers are not the kind of clothes you show at noon in a drab hall to the accompaniment of church music.

Miss Rhodes does the most exciting and extravagant fantasy clothes in the world, the kind one should wear once then burn. As a store president put it: "It's like lighting a cigar with a \$1,000 bill."

Her newest look was Henry VIII, with lots of rolled pearl collars and epaulets. A lighter version included romantic kerchief dresses, dripping with pearls. An outstanding colorist, she also scored with black billowy coats outlined with gray scrawls.

And finally a group of 14 young newcomers, calling themselves the Individual Clothes Show, have ganged up at the Atheneum — and they too are worth watching. One of the best, Gianna Bastick, began to make some ripples with soft, silk clothes that had a distinct elegance and were bought by I. Magnin.

The British, as always, travel their own fashion course with little if any relation to trends in Paris or Milan. The most striking difference is in skirts — short everywhere else, long in London.

Once again, the whole British fashion week was anchored on a handful of international talents — John Bates, Jean Muir, Zandra Rhodes.

Miss Muir is a phenomenon.

Charlie Gert

Jean Muir's jersey suit.

Miss Muir is a phenomenon.

THE STAKES HAVE NEVER BEEN HIGHER,
THE PROBLEM NEVER MORE COMPLEX.

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Evening gown by John Bates.

Waverley Root

The Sex Life of the Date Palm

PARIS — The food which above all others is probably most indispensable over the smallest area, and the one which shifts most abruptly from being an everyday staple to a luxury few can afford, is the date.

Dates are to the people of the Sahara what wheat is to the French and rice to the Chinese," a French author has written, and their great importance in the Sahara oases is symbolized by their frequently complicated ownership.

One person may own the land on which the trees grow, another the water rights that make their cultivation possible, and a third the trees themselves. Add to this that water rights are expressed in terms of so many minutes of irrigation at fixed hours on fixed days, and that more than one person may share any given water allocation, and that the same tree may belong to several different persons who share its crop, and you have an idea of the preciousness of dates.

One might have expected that a fruit like the date would simply have been gathered wild until a fairly high stage of agricultural development had been reached, but on the contrary the date was one of the first fruits to be cultivated deliberately. The labor of tending date palms was forced on man by the tree's exigent character, which makes it the oasis plant par excellence — an oasis being by definition a place where the infertility of the desert is counteracted by the presence of underground water.

For those who consider the date a luxury confection (and are willing to pay the cost of spoilage and damage for a fruit of almost unmanageable sugar content — up to 73 percent), soft dates offer such magnificent varieties as the giant Moroccan Medjool, the somewhat smaller Khadrawi or the light-colored Bahri, all of which are now grown in California as well as in the Old World deserts that originally produced them.

But if their ownership is a source of riches, dates, on territory where they are the sole staple, are available to everybody (for some Saharan tribes date palms are communal property). But as you move southward into the Sahara, where oases are fewer, or westward towards the Atlantic, the date palms grow less well, the date suddenly — in the space of 100 miles or so — becomes a rare luxury.

The reason for this quick conversion from staple to luxury is that the tree requires quite special conditions to flourish. "It demands for heat exceed almost any other cultivated plants," says *The Practical Encyclopedia of Gardening*, a trifle ungrammatical. The ideal temperature range is between 70 and 92 degrees Fahrenheit during the April-September ripening season; Egypt, for instance, meets that ideal. The date tree also requires water — underfoot, not overhead. It lives, as the French saying goes, "with its feet in the water and its head in the fire."

No Rain

It cannot tolerate rain during the months of ripening. Indeed, in certain areas of southern California where the conditions are otherwise right, the fruit will not mature simply because of dew in the night air. In the Sahara and the Middle East dates sometimes do ripen along watercourses or seacoasts, but they are low-yielding and of inferior quality. The conditions that suit the date palm are propitious to almost no other food plant, and that is the reason it is a staple wherever it grows best: There is no competition.

The palm family is imperfectly known, but probably numbers about 210 genera, comprising 2,000 to 3,000 species, of which only two are of great food-producing importance — the coconut and date palms. Of the latter, single species, *Phoenix dactylifera*, produces almost all the dates that reach the market and most of those that are eaten without the blessing of commerce as well.

There are more than two hundred varieties of *Phoenix dactylifera*, whose fruits are fall into three groups — dry, semi-dry and soft. Dry dates have the lowest sugar content (which may be 60 percent all the same), so these are the ones that constitute the daily food of desert populations. They can be

Picking the bits away from the rim, Broadbent showed a siphon into the bottle and inserted a tube. The wine trickled into a glass. He sniffed the Chateau Larrie several times and then raised his eyebrows and smiled.

"A Treat"

"You're in for a treat tonight," he promised.

A roar of approval went up from the guests, who had paid \$1,500 apiece — for one sip of wine.

The first taste of the red Bordeaux went to John Grisanti, the owner of an Italian restaurant who had bought the wine for \$18,000 at an auction last May and who had arranged the dinner for the benefit of St. Jude Children's Hospital here.

Grisanti took his portion in an oversized wine glass he had brought for the occasion. After one sip he pronounced it "drinkable."

"It is worth every penny we paid for it," he said triumphantly.

"Considering the condition of the cork, I think the wine is truly magnificent," said Don Vargo, owner of a Michigan restaurant and the runner-up to Grisanti at the Heublein rare-wine auction.

Take-Out Portion

Kemmons Wilson, the chairman of the board of Holiday Inns Inc. (he had donated the elaborate dinner), thought so much of the wine that he took his portion home with him.

"I share everything with my friends," said Wilson, who transferred his share into an empty vodka bottle that he stuffed into his coat pocket.

"It's a bit dreary on the nose with a just a little touch of mushrooms, and it's no longer red — more like an autumn brown," Broadbent said. "But it's still healthy and is a real full wine."

— RONA DOBSON.

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ground into flour, and are sometimes called "bread dates."

semi-dry dates, which are eaten in their original form or chopped for use in sweet dishes, become soft when they ripen: they constitute the most important commercially exploited dates and include in their number the world's highest seller, the Deglet Noor.

For those who consider the date a luxury confection (and are willing to pay the cost of spoilage and damage for a fruit of almost unmanageable sugar content — up to 73 percent), soft dates offer such magnificent varieties as the giant Moroccan Medjool, the somewhat smaller Khadrawi or the light-colored Bahri, all of which are now grown in California as well as in the Old World deserts that originally produced them.

The result is fruit worthy of the company in which Keats placed it in "The Eve of St. Agnes":

*Manna and dates, in argot
transferred
From Fez.*

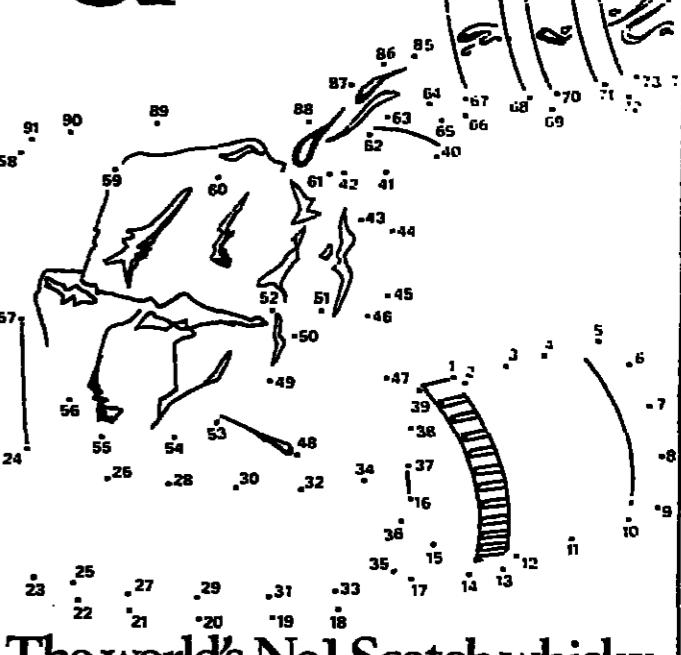
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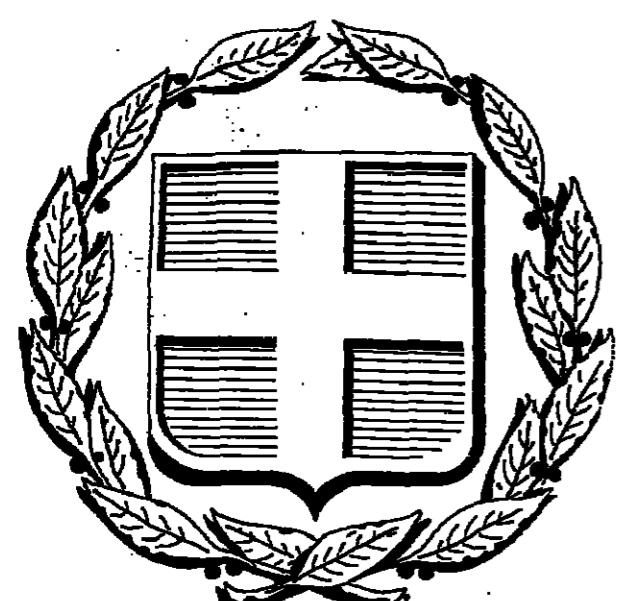
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JULY 15, 1978

A Special Report



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, OCTOBER, 1978

Focus on Greece

Caramanlis Battles Over Major National Issues

Economy

High Inflation Persists Despite Other Successes

By David Egli

ATHENS (IHT) — There is a tendency in this nation to attribute many of its economic woes to the mess left by military dictatorship. The colonels simply lost control of the economy," says Xenophon Zolotas, governor of the Bank of Greece. The legacy of the colonels included inadequate growth, rampant inflation, a large balance of payments deficit and excessive defense spending as a result of the confrontation with Turkey over Cyprus in the Aegean. On top of this could be added the demands of a re-organized labor movement and the difficult readjustment of industrial relations — a freer and more competitive economic climate.

Tackling these problems in a period of severe slowdown in international business and at a time when economic ministries are devoting more attention to one overriding issue — membership in the European Economic Community — is no easy task.

The performance of the government has been mixed. In the four years since Premier Constantine Caramanlis took over there have been some successes: An increase in industrial production, an improved balance of payments and a very good record in holding down unemployment. But inflation, although brought down from 100 percent, has persisted at a level almost twice the average of the countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. And in what may be interpreted as lack of confidence, investment in the private sector — especially in housing — has been easily lagging behind.

She need to provide fresh impetus was reflected in Mr. Caramanlis' nomination last May of newcomer Constantine Mitsotakis to head the key Ministry of Education. Industrialists welcomed the move. But it is recognized that Mr. Mitsotakis' ability to effect and rapid change will depend on how much he really has with the other ministers dealing with the economic opposition leaders suggest that to truly effect the job should be with the rank of deputy premier and a definite say in the nomination of other ministers.

Since many of the decisions affecting the current state of the economy were made prior to Mr. Mitsotakis' appointment last May, it is still too early to judge performance. But one thing is clear: notwithstanding the bad "keeping" of the junta, many problems now facing Mr. Mitsotakis are of a long-standing nature. And as the country moves to full membership in the EEC with a relatively short period transition after accession, the focus will be on dealing with structural problems.

Headaches

For the time being, however, attention is being focused on the immediate headaches. The first priority is on controlling inflation. Mr. Caramanlis has to curb inflation by all available means. His concern is shared by Mr. Mitsotakis. In May of this he recalls, "the situation was bad and we feared that the rate could go as high as 15 percent. But with the measures that we now take, I am convinced we will be able to hold inflation below last year's figure (of 12 percent) — 11.5 percent is ideal."

Inflation has been brought through government efforts to contain public expenditure, controls where possible, subsidize services and follow reasonable banking policies. But the government has not really tackled the problem of excessive wage and increases. "We didn't touch it," says Mr. Mitsotakis, "since policies are fixed at the beginning of the year." Thus nominal rates for the year are expected to rise 20 percent, with a real increase of about 6 percent.

This leads to the second issue, the referendum on membership. Although the government would probably win hands down, it wants

Greece, "are clearly excessive by any standards and unsustainable over the medium term." It may be asked why for the fourth successive year wages and salaries have increased so substantially. Government sources say that the government had to respond to labor demands following the repressive tactics of the military dictatorship. Indeed, in the four-year period since 1974 the minimum wage has been doubled, although the cost of living index has risen by only 62 percent.

Investment

But the time has now come, as the OECD report points out, to halve the nominal pay increases and price rises. The survey suggests that the lead be taken by the public sector itself, "by setting reasonable targets for wage increases in general government and public corporations."

There is a strong psychological element in the battle against inflation. The Governor of the Bank of Greece, Xenophon Zolotas, says that persistence of inflation is largely the result of inflationary expectations in the economy. And Mr. Mitsotakis, who claims that the

(Continued on Page 3)



Premier Constantine Caramanlis.

In Athens, Politicians Disagree Over EEC Terms. . .

Although the government would probably win hands down, it wants to avoid a referendum at all costs. It says that it has the full powers and the mandate to go ahead with formal accession to the community without turning to the electorate.

To avoid a referendum at all costs, it says that it has the full powers and the mandate to go ahead with formal accession to the community without turning to the electorate. In the meantime, PASOK has been riding uncomfortably high in terms of public support. And despite Mr. Caramanlis' attempts to interpret EEC membership in terms of the destiny of the nation — and thus place it above politics — it has become a heated political issue.

Addressing the nation, Mr. Caramanlis noted last month that once agreement for full membership is signed next year, "the nation

will be traveling in a new orbit, with new horizons opening before it." But, he added, the benefits anticipated from full membership in the EEC "will not just fall into our lap. They will require toil and sacrifice. It will require a constant and arduous effort to adjust our economy, and particularly our mentality to this new situation."

The government will assist that adjustment effort with every means within its power. But the effort cannot succeed without the active participation of all the citizens. The development of a free economy on democratic lines is a voluntary pro-

cess. It is dependent on the initiative and behavior of the citizens more than on any government effort."

Objective

This is just the kind of approach to which the opposition objects. It sees the general call to duty as an attempt to cloud the specific issues and the risks inherent in membership.

In the government's general presentation of the membership question, it places as much emphasis on the political as on the economic is-

sues — and sometimes mixes the two, perhaps to create a stronger effect. It contends that Greek democratic institutions will be strengthened by becoming a part of the Nine.

Ioannis Pesmazoglou, president of the Greek-EEC parliamentary committee and the negotiator of Greece's treaty of accession to the EEC in 1961, sees one of the basic reasons for the electoral shift in recent months as an expression of caution about a policy that is strongly Western oriented.

One of the fundamental differences between EDIK, of which Mr. Pesmazoglou is a member, and Mr. Caramanlis' New Democracy Party on EEC membership concerns the impact it will have on the political shaping of the Greek economy. The New Democracy Party sees membership as bolstering the free-enterprise system, but EDIK leaders indicate that EEC membership will bring the economy in tune with the current principles of social democracy.

Meanwhile, the talks go ahead.

"The essential part of the negotiations will be terminated by the end of this year," according to Georgios Contogeorgis, a minister without portfolio in charge of relations with the Common Market. He said that Mr. Caramanlis' visits last spring to European capitals accelerated the timetable. While recognizing that agriculture is still a difficult issue, Mr. Contogeorgis noted that there has been considerable progress in other areas.

Heavy Going

Still, the going is likely to be heavy in the next few months. Apart from setting a schedule to reduce the remaining duties on industrial goods from the EEC, Greece is under pressure to eliminate as quickly as possible a number of such non-tariff barriers as the requirement of advanced payment on certain imports. It also must bring to an end state monopolies and semimonopolies on salt, playing cards, cigarette paper and, more importantly,

(Continued on Page 2)

. . . In Brussels, Optimism but No Date Has Been Set

Commission experts argue that if the transition period is too long, it would not put sufficient pressure on Greece to bring about the necessary reforms. On the other hand, if it is too short, it would not give the Greeks enough time to make the required changes.

For the Greeks, they do not like to voice these doubts. But by any assessment it seems unlikely that Greek membership can be ratified by all of the community parliaments during the next 12 months — and Greece cannot join until this process is completed in all nine EEC capitals. Therefore, many people in the community feel that January, 1981, seems to be a more probable date for Greece's entry.

Transitional Period

Once formal entry has been completed, another question in the negotiations is the length of the transitional period after formal entry during which Greece will align itself with the EEC rules and standards. The transitional period cannot be shorter than the five years that Britain was given, and the debate centers on whether Greece

should have seven or even ten years to bring itself into line with community regulations.

Commission experts argue that if the transition period is too long, it would not put sufficient pressure on Greece to bring about the necessary reforms. On the other hand, if it is too short, it would not give the Greeks enough time to make the required changes.

This problem is not as simple as it might appear. Tied up with it are French and Italian anxieties about the effect of Greek membership on their own agricultural interests. Also, the West Germans would like to prevent Greek nationals from enjoying free movement of labor within the community for at least a decade. With unemployment in the Common Market currently at more than 6 million, and with no prospect that this figure will soon come down, the Germans fear that the

community is ill-equipped to cope with a potential flood of Greek migrant workers.

Some EEC officials believe that the German argument is exaggerated.

But as an issue it touches a sensitive nerve in the Greeks. Athens is

constantly on the alert for any attempt by EEC members to thrust a second-class role on the Greeks.

The Caramanlis administration is

seen here as determined to acquire

all the rights as well as assume all the responsibilities that Common

Market membership will bring.

Tough Debate

There is no doubt that the debate on this issue will be tough — as will the discussion about how much and over what period Greece should benefit from the EEC's social and regional development funds. Commission officials are anxious, too.

over what they see as a French attempt to throw a wrench into the smooth working of the negotiations in the shape of an EEC common shipping policy, just as they introduced the issue of a common fisheries policy before Britain joined the community.

It is not yet clear how far the French will succeed in their attempts. But it is obvious that they are worried that the Greek maritime industry could pose strong competition for their own shipping interests.

In conjunction with the Greek entry negotiations, the Commission is seeking ways to strengthen EEC institutions and procedures so that Greece can be absorbed with a minimum of difficulty. The process is behind schedule.

Commission officials point out that the shoring up of their own structure is just as important as a satisfactory outcome to the negotiations with Athens. With the entry of the Greeks and of other nations into the EEC, it is necessary that the community safeguard its institutions if it is not to become little more than a free trade area. This is a potential danger that lurks behind the easygoing diplomacy between the EEC and the Greeks.

Moreover, both sides know it.

(Continued on Page 2)

Mr. Caramanlis and Mr. Papandreu are also in disagreement on whether it is desirable to seek full restoration of the old close links between Greece and the United States, which were strained by the seven-year dictatorship of the colonels and stretched still more tenuously by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

When the U.S. Congress voted this summer to repeal the embargo on the supply of arms to Turkey, the Greek government was relatively muted in its expression of regret. The fire-breathing came from PASOK.

The arms embargo was originally imposed because of the use in the Cyprus invasion of U.S. weapons shipped to Turkey for NATO purposes. The embargo was maintained because of Turkey's continued refusal to respect United Nations decisions and resolutions on Cyprus.

Moreover, both sides know it.

(Continued on Page 2)



Premier Caramanlis Battles Over Major National Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

The Greek administration sees the U.S. government as morally obliged to work harder for a settlement in Cyprus as well as to ensure that the balance of power between Greece and Turkey is not disturbed. PASOK, however, sees this as opening the way to U.S. intervention at the expense of Greece.

With the exception of the economic, foreign policy is the principal political issue in Greece.

This, and the fact that a moderate conservative government finds itself confronting a Socialist opposition, is the essential difference between the Greek political situation and the normal European experience. It is also the real meaning of the polarization in Greece since last November, which many Greeks find especially disturbing.

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The question is whether the Greek center, traditional alternative or coalition partner to governments of the right, is condemned to remain no more than a fringe party without a popular base, or whether it can be resuscitated.

The government seems to have concluded that in the short term at least, which is the vital term in relation to the great national issues, the center cannot recover from the debacle it suffered last November. In

an attempt to take over ground formerly held by the center, it has adjusted certain of its policies and has absorbed a number of the few deputies the center succeeded in electing. The remainder, now led by Ioannis Zisis, has drifted in the direction of PASOK, while a group of deputies under the nominal leadership of former Bank of Greece Deputy Governor Ioannis Pesmazoglou now sits as independents but seems to be gearing towards settling up a socialist democratic party.

Appointments

The government's most spectacular move in its "broadening towards the center" was the appointment to the Cabinet last May of two former liberal deputies, Constantine Mitsotakis as minister of coordination and Athanasios Canellopoulos as finance minister, in effect giving them overall responsibility for the crucial economic sector and leaving Mr. Caramanlis free to concentrate on the national issues.

Before and after the November elections, Mr. Mitsotakis had been strongly critical of the government's handling of the economy. It is assumed that he accepted office on condition that he be given the power to effect the changes he had been calling for while in opposition.

The question now is what direction the center voters, who only 14 years ago were sufficient to give the late George Papandreou a general election, have moved since the break-up of the center.

No sound conclusions can be drawn from this month's municipal elections, because of the importance played by local issues and personalities and also because the government officially stayed aloof and allowed PASOK and the Greek Communist Party (KKE) to carry the fight to the people. Candidates associated with the government ap-

pear to have been hurt by a backlash of disappointment, expressed in an abnormally high abstention rate, over recent tax and tax-avoidance measures. This, however, does not imply that the governing party would face a revolt by its right wing in the event of a general election.

An Assertion

It is easy to overlook the fact that while PASOK last November increased its parliamentary representation from 13 to 93 seats, it was largely a result of the electoral system: its popular support actually rose by only 11.76 percent, to 25.34 percent. The governing New Democracy Party and the center together, despite the center's shipwreck, secured almost 54 percent of the votes.

Many Greeks believe that Mr. Papandreou, in putting forward policies that are much more extreme than any supported in the past by a main opposition party, is spurring a horse that can never outlast the combined right and center in a general election race.

This belief is based on the absence of a real working class in Greece — more than half the eco-

nomic active population is estimated to consist of people working for themselves or relatives, on the land, in small businesses and industries or in the service sector. The assertion is also based on the idea that any further significant increase in Mr. Papandreou's strength at the polls, provided there is no national or economic disaster, can come only at the expense of the steady 10-to-12 percent support received by the Communists.

Under the assumption that the right can bridge its own ground with the center without fracturing under the strain, this argument continues, the most that could happen in normal

circumstances would be that Mr. Papandreou might find himself in a position to form a coalition government with the Communists or a minority government kept in power by the Communists. But he might not find this a tenable situation in a country where the wounds of civil war have not completely healed.

This is not a matter only of personal ambition. The constitution gives the president of the republic considerable powers that Mr. Tsatsos has not so far needed to exercise.

again in the second half of next year.

Several factors are quoted in support of this belief.

It is said that Mr. Caramanlis, who will be 72 next year, would like to lead his party through one more general election and then stand as its candidate for president of the republic when Constantine Tsatsos' term as president expires in 1980. Presidents are elected by Parliament.

This is not a matter only of personal ambition. The constitution gives the president of the republic considerable powers that Mr. Tsatsos has not so far needed to exercise.

The Presidency

From the presidency, Mr. Caramanlis could hope to guide his own New Democracy Party through the possibly difficult days following his retirement from its leadership. He would also be in a constitutional position to force one more general election, even with his own future at stake, rather than sign legislation that he considered disastrous. He could, in effect, give the Greeks a "last chance."

A general election next year would presumably follow signature of a treaty of accession with the EEC and probably its ratification by the Greek Parliament if Mr. Caramanlis could muster the three-fifths majority needed for such legislation. Although it would not be a referendum on the EEC, which the government insists is not needed and the EEC agrees is not a requirement, membership would inevitably be a key issue.

Weakness

Another relevant problem is the continuing basic weakness of the Greek political system: the absence of lasting parties of principle on Western European models. No one can hazard more than a guess on who would succeed Mr. Caramanlis as party leader and premier if death or disability removed him from the scene, nor on whether a new leader could succeed in holding the party together.

It is not even certain how the new leader would be selected. Presumably the party deputies would meet and vote. But Mr. Caramanlis himself did not rise to the leadership by that route in 1955 when he formed his first government. He was picked by the head of state and subsequently endorsed by the deputies of the party in power. He then formed a new party, as he did again on his return to Greece in 1974 after 11 years of self-exile in Paris.

No Involvement

Traditionally, parties in Greece do not survive the death or retirement of their leaders. There is no real involvement of the electorate in the party system and no custom of annual party conferences at which policies can be debated and directions determined.

This applies equally to PASOK. The only party predating the seven-year dictatorship of the colonels is the KKE, which in any case was not firmly rooted in native soil. Evangelos Averof-Totis, defense minister, insists that the are no plots in voice of the army. I deputies are loud in voice of the junta.

The Greeks are pleased that the earlier linkage of Greek candidacy for EEC membership with the other Southern European applicants — Spain and Portugal — has apparently been abandoned. As recently as the end of April, however, the Commission was still lumping the three candidates together when considering the general problems of enlarging the Nine.

There is no doubt that Greece's long-standing association agreement with the EEC and the changes it has brought about, even if limited in scope, set Greece apart.

— D. E.

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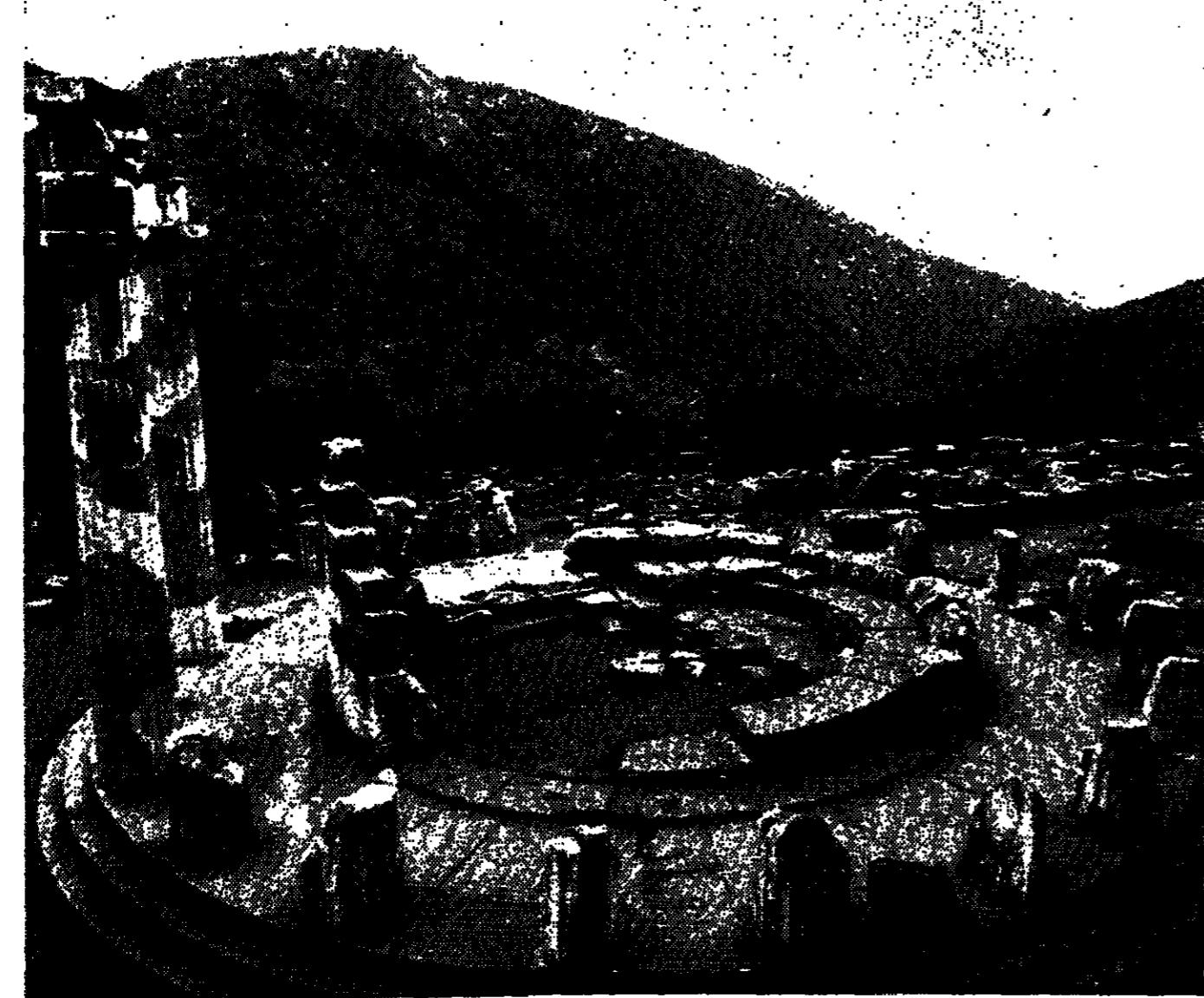
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.1977 (in million £)

	1977	1976	LIABILITIES	1977	1976
Assets			Share Capital and Reserves	179	11
Availabilities	1,141	898	Provisions	81	
Loans and Advances	2,588	2,122	Deposits	3,595	2,91
Investments	334	291	Other Accounts	519	31
Other Accounts	311	249	Contra Accounts	995	8
Contra Accounts	995	845	Total	5,369	4,405
Total	5,369	4,405	Total	5,369	4,405

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es Energy Problem Compounding by the Need to Increase Usage

ATHENS (IHT) — Greece's energy problem is not simply a matter of the price of oil and the strain that it places on a permanently tight balance of payments. It is compounded by the country's need to narrow the developmental gap separating it from the European Economic Community, which it hopes soon to join as a full partner.

To reduce that difference, Greece must accelerate the pace at which it is being transformed from a basically agrarian into a mixed industrial economy. This means more electricity for industry as well as for the increased household consumption that accompanies rising living standards.

As standards go up, more Greeks are also afford to own cars and use them for pleasure driving. In the 12-month period ending last July, imports are said to have added \$64 million to the trade deficit of \$1.6 billion. Exports of petroleum products last year cost more than \$1 billion.

A report by the Greek National Energy Council (NEC) notes that total energy consumption in 1976 reached the equivalent of 13 million tons of oil, with industry accounting for 43.4 percent, transportation 23.8 percent, and household and other uses 32.8 percent.

On the development of the industry and the general course of the economy, the report says, by the end of 1980 Greece's energy needs will increase from the equivalent of 29 to 35 million tons of oil.

This is the background to a government announcement in August that the development of the economy and the general course of the industry and the general course of the economy, the report says, by the end of 1980 Greece's energy needs will increase from the equivalent of 29 to 35 million tons of oil.

The official view, increasingly challenged by environmentalists, is that Greece does not have the rivers or the rainfall to supply enough hydroelectric power to meet the requirements for expanding power at the rate envisioned.

Some power can probably be saved by economies in use. A package of industrial investment incentives unveiled earlier this year included soft loans to cover 35 percent of the cost of measures taken by individual industries to save energy. Fiscal exemptions have been established to encourage the purchase of household solar energy units. But any economies that might be attained have to be balanced against the increased consumption inevitable in a developing country with a rising standard of living.

There are plans to exploit geothermal sources, initially through a 50-megawatt plant on the island of Milos and another, rather larger, at Sperchiada. But these figures do not include the cost of the plant.

Some experts insist that an energy expansion of this magnitude cannot be oil-based on oil and, on the contrary, oil-fired power units must eventually be phased out by the end of the century.

It is doubtful whether the picture would change substantially even in the event of major oil strikes in the Aegean.

The 1973 strike in the North Sea, the first and so far the only major oil find in Greece, will not come up to initial expectations. Estimated net white auction for 1980-1981 is now an initial 25,000 barrels a day, just the increase figure given initially. This amounts to approximately 14 percent of Greece's present crude oil.

So the strike is seen as a useful fall rather than the basis for oil-based power expansion.

Geologists express confidence more oil will eventually be found elsewhere in the Aegean and in western Greece and the Ionian Sea. If so, a question will arise as to its most advantageous use, with electricity production likely to be at the top of the list.

The emphasis — in NEC, the and the Industry and Energy Ministry — is on maximum possible utilization of indigenous resources other than oil. This now includes hydroelectric, lignite and peat, plus geothermal and energies to the degree feasible nuclear power to make up the fall. It is hoped that uranium units will be found in northern Crete and on Crete, where prospecting is in progress.

Twenty percent of present power generation comes from lignite and

waterfalls. It is intended to cut oil's 30-percent share to 19 percent by the beginning of the 1980s and to 7 percent by 1990.

The Greeks do not yet know how much lignite they have. Latest reports say the Ptolemaic field in northern Greece may continue all the way to the Yugoslav and Albanian borders, and additional deposits appear to be located in the Peloponnese.

The Industry and Energy Ministry is working on the assumption that deposits confirmed so far will meet the needs for the next 35 years of all present lignite-fueled plants and the 11 new ones included in the PPC's 10-year plan. Its view, shared by NEC, is that if new, commercially exploitable fields are discovered, it might be preferable to reserve their output, too, for the existing and planned units in order to extend their life further into the 21st century, rather than to plough them into additional plant.

In this connection, there is a strong current of opinion that it would be unwise, even improper, to risk exhausting all lignite deposits essentially within a single generation.

There is a lack of clarity, too, over the extent of peat deposits, the economics of power production from peat and the question of whether peat might not better be reserved for future chemical industries.

The point is conceded by the latest Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development report, which notes that the longer-term annual average rate of increase in manufacturing production is about 9 percent, although it has slowed to about 3.5 percent since the 1974 recession.

But the OECD report stresses that the apparently impressive growth rate reflects the initially small Greek industrial base. Besides, it points out that production per head in European OECD countries was four and a half times greater than in Greece in the early 1960s and even now is still some two and a half times better than the Greek performance.

Starting with the disadvantage of a relatively small domestic market, "Greece's industrialization record seems to be modest" despite the relatively rapid expansion of production and generous incentives.

The OECD finds. Particular emphasis is placed on the unsatisfactory level of investment in manufacturing that has averaged about 3 percent of the gross domestic product

— one of the lowest proportions in the OECD area.

Since the association agreement with the European Economic Community came into force in 1962, "tremendous progress" has been made, according to Xenophon Zolotas, the governor of the Bank of Greece. Productivity, he says, improved at an annual rate of 7.4 percent between 1962 and 1975, compared with 4.3 percent for the EEC.

Because of greater competition in international markets, the share of industrial products in Greece's total exports rose from 6.1 percent at the beginning of the period to 51.7 percent last year. Mr. Zolotas says.

A census now being completed is expected to show that the figures of five years ago have not changed greatly and that more than 90 percent of all manufacturing units employs fewer than 10 people. In 1973, 93.5 percent employed fewer than ten people.

Development of more technologically advanced production has been particularly slow. Greek exports in this area are less than half those of Spain or Portugal on a per capita basis. In particular, EEC tariffs on industrial products imported from Greece were finally abolished in 1968 as a result of Greece's becoming an associate member. Greece now exports more than 60 percent of its industrial products to the EEC. But this accounts for not more than half of one percent of the EEC's total industrial imports.

Two-thirds of the industrial products imported from the EEC into Greece are now duty free, and duties on the remaining third have been cut by half and will be phased out altogether by 1984. There are still other charges (indirect taxes) on imports.

The OECD warns that the prolonged worldwide shipping crisis since 1973 as well as the return of thousands of Greek workers to their homeland mean that these sources of foreign exchange cannot be relied on to grow all that quickly in the future.

Accordingly, economic growth with a current external deficit on an acceptable size will depend more on the expansion and diversification of industrial production and exports. The degree of necessary restructuring will probably be very important and can only take place if a higher share of available resources is devoted to productive investment and if sufficient control of demand and cost pressures creates a stable economic environment

... the report says.

sion targets are to be met, the sources say.

The Soviet Union took the opportunity of an official visit to Moscow last month by Foreign Minister George Rallis to raise the question of Soviet technical assistance in such a program. The Soviets have already built a number of conventional power plants in

Greece and are negotiating to provide what is expected to be this country's last new oil-fired unit, a 300-mw plant outside Athens.

There is as yet no general acceptance, even among members, of the need to "go nuclear." Also, the Greek Union for the Quality of Life (EPOZO) argues that power expansion could be based successfully on a multitude of small hydroelectric units, solar and geothermal energy, recycled waste, and import-coal.

In addition to such environmental questions as whether nuclear reactors can ever be made safe in a country subject to earthquakes, the prospect is also raised of a world uranium shortage in the next 30 years. That is said, there is no guarantee Greece will be able to secure the uranium supplies it needs

in 10 years — it could afford to wait a little longer and see what technological advances may lie ahead in fusion as distinct from fission reactors, he wrote.

Mr. Callias' constituents include inhabitants of the town of Karytis, near which it is strongly rumored the first nuclear plant will be constructed. To install it there, he said, would be disastrous for a developed tourist area on a holiday island.

If nuclear power has not yet become much of a public issue in Greece, it is probably for two reasons: no site has as far been named and there is always a tendency here to distrust statements of intention put in the future tense.

— V. W.

Industry Showing 'Tremendous Progress'

ATHENS (IHT) — Looked at from here, the record of Greek industry for the last 20 years is encouraging.

Since the association agreement with the European Economic Community came into force in 1962, "tremendous progress" has been made, according to Xenophon Zolotas, the governor of the Bank of Greece. Productivity, he says, improved at an annual rate of 7.4 percent between 1962 and 1975, compared with 4.3 percent for the EEC.

Because of greater competition in international markets, the share of industrial products in Greece's total exports rose from 6.1 percent at the beginning of the period to 51.7 percent last year. Mr. Zolotas says.

The point is conceded by the latest Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development report, which notes that the longer-term annual average rate of increase in manufacturing production is about 9 percent, although it has slowed to about 3.5 percent since the 1974 recession.

But the OECD report stresses that the apparently impressive growth rate reflects the initially small Greek industrial base. Besides, it points out that production per head in European OECD countries was four and a half times greater than in Greece in the early 1960s and even now is still some two and a half times better than the Greek performance.

Starting with the disadvantage of a relatively small domestic market, "Greece's industrialization record seems to be modest" despite the relatively rapid expansion of production and generous incentives.

The OECD finds. Particular emphasis is placed on the unsatisfactory level of investment in manufacturing that has averaged about 3 percent of the gross domestic product

— one of the lowest proportions in the OECD area.

The result is that although the figures may look impressive, the performance is patchy. A large portion of manufactured exports comes in the form of processed raw materials or light manufactured goods. The first category, which includes cement, aluminum, iron and steel and nonferrous metals, accounts for more than a third of total Greek manufactured exports.

About the same proportion falls in the second category, light manufactured goods — textiles, clothing, furnishings, footwear and leather products. With the exception of some production in the textile area, the output here is also mainly on a small-scale, handicraft basis. This is reflected in the census of employment in the industrial sector.

A census now being completed is expected to show that the figures of five years ago have not changed greatly and that more than 90 percent of all manufacturing units employs fewer than 10 people. In 1973, 93.5 percent employed fewer than ten people.

Development of more technologically advanced production has been particularly slow. Greek exports in this area are less than half those of Spain or Portugal on a per capita basis. In particular, EEC tariffs on industrial products imported from Greece were finally abolished in 1968 as a result of Greece's becoming an associate member. Greece now exports more than 60 percent of its industrial products to the EEC. But this accounts for not more than half of one percent of the EEC's total industrial imports.

Two-thirds of the industrial products imported from the EEC into Greece are now duty free, and duties on the remaining third have been cut by half and will be phased out altogether by 1984. There are still other charges (indirect taxes) on imports.

The OECD warns that the prolonged worldwide shipping crisis since 1973 as well as the return of thousands of Greek workers to their homeland mean that these sources of foreign exchange cannot be relied on to grow all that quickly in the future.

Accordingly, economic growth with a current external deficit on an acceptable size will depend more on the expansion and diversification of industrial production and exports. The degree of necessary restructuring will probably be very important and can only take place if a higher share of available resources is devoted to productive investment and if sufficient control of demand and cost pressures creates a stable economic environment

... the report says.

HELLENIC INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK S.A.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	In Drachmas	31.12.1977	31.12.1976
CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT			
Investments in Industrial Areas (Land - Infrastructure-Surveys)	1,153,356,701	669,410,117	
Equity Investments	7,289,790,385	6,211,520,534	
Loan Advances to Industry, Tourism, Shipping	23,359,389,092	22,438,026,755	
Other Assets	2,993,009,098	2,719,250,752	
Total	34,795,544,286	32,038,246,158	
Less: Long term Liabilities	17,532,802,573	17,288,455,070	
Other Liabilities	5,674,918,203	3,651,079,733	
Capital Reserves and Provisions	11,597,693,490	11,148,713,365	
Less Provisions	2,010,267,430	2,045,908,750	
Share Capital and Reserves	9,577,426,060	9,102,804,595	
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME		1977	1976
Income	2,122,058,244	1,792,671,062	
Differences from foreign exchange rates	(333,357,745)	218,789,508	
Total	1,788,704,498	2,011,460,590	
Less: Financial Expenses	1,388,541,770	1,211,373,117	
Administrative Expenses	374,336,941	340,061,808	
Profit before Provisions & Tax	25,825,287	46,005,885	
Provisions	6,033,477	385,242,502	
Income Tax	7,388,503	7,520,769	
Net Profit	12,403,807	67,242,595	

ETBA'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. GEORGE N. SPENTOS

ETBA'S GOVERNOR AT THE BANK'S GENERAL MEETING ON JUNE 29, 1978

• In 1977 ETBA recorded an impressive financing activity. Loan approvals amounted to Drs. 4,610 million in 1976 which means an increase rate of 34%. A much more substantial increase rate (44%) was observed in the amount of loans granted to Drs. 2,558 million as against Drs. 1,780 million in 1976. The fact that the rate of loan approvals during the first five months of 1978 (Drs. 2,800 million) has been more than double the rate of the previous year ensures good prospects of improvement in the country's investment climate.

• In the past year ETBA applied programs for the establishment of various industries such as asbestos fibres, ammonia, electrical telecommunication equipment, pharmaceutical raw materials and arms for the country's armed forces. These development projects amounting to Drs. 8,000 million will be carried out, on ETBA's initiative within the next two years.

• In the infrastructure sector, ETBA's efforts in 1977 were concentrated on an endeavour to speed up the project of industrial areas which under the new Law 742/77 were increased from 9 to 28. Intensive development was also recorded in the industrial areas of Thessaloniki, Volos,

Hersonion and Patras, in land acquisition procedures concerning the industrial areas of Komotini, Kavala, Preveza and Larissa and in the establishment of industrial areas at Ioannina, Chania and Tripolis. Although during the past 10 years expenses incurred by the Bank for these industrial areas were in the region of Drs. 100 million per year, in 1977, these reached Drs. 500 million. The 1978 plan provides for funds in the region of Drs. 800 million to be appropriated in this sector.

• Raising funds from sources abroad under very favourable terms without state or other security, can be taken as a proof of foreign Banks' confidence in the Greek economy and of the high reputation that ETBA enjoys among the world trade community.

• A special unit for the service of Greek and foreign investors has been set up at ETBA's Development Division (E. Venizelou 13, 7th floor). Its task is not only to advise prospective clients on the existing legal provisions, incentives and procedures but also to assist them in all their contacts with public agencies and banking institutions until their investment is realized.

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Warnings Are Given on Wage Controls to Contain Inflation

ATHENS (IHT) — In two major addresses on the economy this year, one at a meeting of the Council of Social and Economic Policy in June and the other at the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair last month, Premier Constantine Caramanlis served warning that the government's four-year-old policy of redistribution of the national income to lower-paid groups would have to take second place to an assault on Greece's persistent double-digit inflation.

The policy of "correcting the injustices done to the working people" under the seven-year dictatorship of the colonels, which collapsed in 1974, "may be said to have achieved its purpose," Mr. Caramanlis told the Social and Economic Policy Council, a group of business, industry, union and government representatives.

At the Thessaloniki Fair the premier told how the cake had been redivided since 1974: Minimum salaries and wages had gone up 97 percent for men and 127 percent for women, he said, while in industry the hourly wage was expected to show a 132-percent increase for the four years. Allowing for inflation, real wages had gone up 43 percent against an average of 8 percent for countries in the European Economic Community.

In agriculture, he said, the policy of "shifting income from the cities to the farms" had seen 127 billion drachmas (\$3.42 billion) devoted to subsidies and other supports in the same four years, "paid for by the tax-paying community as a whole."

This situation, Mr. Caramanlis

remarked, "should not be overlooked by the workers when they besiege the government with complaints or unreasonable demands."

Incomes

The 1978 economic survey on Greece by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which appeared before the Thessaloniki speech was made, said on the subject of incomes:

"There is no economic system that can afford without serious consequences increases in nominal incomes in the range of 20 or 30 percent for any prolonged period, [and] it would seem extremely desirable to get agreement among the social partners to about halve the rate of nominal pay increases and price rises during the period of the next collective agreements."

The inference drawn from the two speeches, in conjunction with the OECD survey, is that until inflation has been cut back to more acceptable levels, Greek workers will have to be content with the

gains they have secured during the last four years rather than increase still further their slice of the national income.

The questions now being asked are how this will be translated into government income policy for 1979, how it will be sold to the unions, and whether it can be pushed through without a wave of strikes.

The stakes are high enough: not just domestic inflation but monetary and budgetary stability, given the disproportionately high cost of the civil service in Greece, and also the balance of payments if mounting labor costs bring about a situation where Greece's export products cease to be competitive on world markets.

The inference drawn... is that until inflation has been cut back to more acceptable levels, Greek workers will have to be content with the gains they have secured during the last four years...

The general pattern of wage increases in Greece is set early each year, when representatives of the General Confederation of Greek Labor (GSEE) and the Federation of Greek Industrialists (SEB) sit down to hammer out a new collective agreement. The Labor Ministry is eventually brought in to arbitrate, and an "approved" figure emerges.

Six Percent

One wage increase figure suggested by industrialists for 1979 is 6 percent. Even for openers, this is seen as improbably low. And even the most optimistic government economists do not think it possible to bring the present 12-to-13 percent

inflation rate down to anywhere near that level.

The Labor Ministry is understandably elusive. The wage policy for next year, it says, has still to be determined, "and for this reason it is not yet possible to say whether the wage rises will be the same, less, or even more. And while the target will certainly be to contain inflation, this does not necessarily mean any kind of wage freeze, and even less a collision with organized labor."

Greece's manpower setup is unusual and its trade union movement particularly fragmented.

Of a total labor force estimated at 3.2 million, between a quarter and a third are engaged mainly but not necessarily exclusively in agriculture. These are overwhelmingly people who own the land they work, not farm laborers.

Since between 30 and 40 percent of the urban work force consists of "employers, self-employed and unpaid family members," nationwide across the whole spectrum of employment considerably more than half the Greeks are working for themselves or for relatives.

In the industrial sector alone, according to 1975 figures, 84 percent of Greek manufacturing units have four or fewer employees and 9 percent between five and nine.

This is one explanation — another is probably natural Greek individualism — for the fragmentation of the labor movement.

The Labor Ministry, quoting statistics of established filing with the courts, puts the total number of unions at 4,250, of which some 88 percent are affiliated with the GSEE.

Clout

But even this figure does not give the GSEE the clout wielded by its counterparts in countries with a longer history of free trade union activity since the unions are plagued by dissent, much of it along political lines.

Even if the GSEE sympathized with the wider national reasons for some form of social contract, it is questionable whether it would be able to impose its view on the union movement as a whole. This would apply even more so if such a contract were disapproved by the opposition parties in Parliament.

If a strike wave should materialize, it could be met by two rarely used weapons in the government armory: compulsory arbitration and civil mobilization.

A dispute normally goes into arbitration, first at the Labor Ministry and from there to the courts, only if requested by either the union or the employer. But in "exceptional cases involving danger to public order or the national economy," the Labor Ministry has the right to invoke arbitration directly.

The Labor Ministry says that between 1974 and 1977 it exercised this right only four times out of 400 disputes that were referred to arbitration by unions or employers. Civil mobilization, in effect subjecting strikers to military law if they refuse to return to work, also has been resorted to rarely.

But no official cares to speculate on what would happen in the event of a real strike wave, especially one disapproved by the GSEE leadership and that could be interpreted as politically motivated.

The unemployment situation in Greece is another complicating factor.

There are no reliable figures on seasonal unemployment and underemployment in agriculture, nor on the self-employed and "family members" in the urban work force.

However, the official number of

jobless in Greece hovers around 34,000, representing less than 2.5 percent of the 1.4-million-strong labor force outside agriculture. But these are "registered" unemployed. They do not include, for example, secondary school and university graduates still looking for their first jobs who do not register with the state until they have given up hope of finding what they want and are ready to take what can be found for them. Also, people who have never worked are not entitled to unemployment benefits, which removes another incentive to register.

The population flow from the rural areas and islands to the urban centers, which more than double the population of Greater Athens (Athens and Piraeus) in less than 30 years, appears largely to have stopped. In parts of the country and on some islands, however, there are now too few people to meet the agricultural needs and staff industries and tourist facilities.

The government is actively encouraging regional development through investment incentives, industry and grants towards migration expenses for those who relocate. This process should be stimulated enormously by EEC association.

—V.

Tourism: Looking for Off-Season Visitors

ATHENS (IHT) — Since the fall of the colonels in 1973, the flow of visitors to Greece has increased year by year. From 2.7 million visitors in 1972, it is expected that the number of tourists may well hit the 5 million mark by the end of this year, considerably more than half of the domestic population.

Such growth is an indication of

future needs, and industry sources insist that more attention must be paid to maintaining and improving the facilities that already exist. But they also concede the importance of developing new areas and increasing hotel capacity (to nearly a quarter of a million beds, with an additional 200,000 available in private homes and camping sites).

Current plans to develop tourist

capacity are aimed at long-term returns. The tourist business will be extended more evenly among the thousands of islands and mainland Greece. A major new airport is in the planning, along with an extension of air services, improvements in roads and more regular sailings to the less-frequented islands.

One of the major goals is to build

up the number of off-season visitors.

A modern casino, a fine hotel and lots of snow and skiing facilities hardly seem characteristic of the attractions that Greece has to offer. Yet to stress the diversity of this lovely land, the new secretary general of the Greek National Tourist Organization, Panayotis Lambrias, singled out the newly completed Mount Parnassus ski center for special mention among the wide range of projects designed to extend the traditional tourist season.

Trained Employees

The emphasis on steady year-round tourist traffic, however, highlights the need for more trained employees in the sector. Nearly two out of every three persons working in the tourist industry have no training. Most work part-time during the summer season. Industry experts say that greater stress should be placed on increasing the capacity of hotel and catering schools and encouraging full-time, year-round employment.

For years, the concentration of visitors has been in the months of July and August. Despite the hectic building program, accommodations and other tourist facilities are stretched beyond normal capacity during these months. For, however much emphasis is officially put on the variety of natural and historical sites, the majority of the visitors are attracted more by the sun, the sea and relatively inexpensive living.

Tourist income is expected to add more than \$1 billion this year to the nation's balance of payments. With such an important source of foreign exchange, tourist industry officials are betting on year-long attractions to make an even healthier contribution to the nation's economy.

—D.E.

Women Are Catching Up In Jobs, Social Areas

ATHENS (IHT) — Greek women have made considerable progress in employment opportunities and in social areas in recent years, including during the period of the military dictatorship. But discrimination against women continues in some laws, and the archaic dowry system is still used to "buy" a husband for many women. There is also concern in some circles that this country's very conservative society should not be changed too quickly.

The minimum wage has increased 97 percent for men and 127 percent for women since Premier Constantine Caramanlis took over in 1974. This year, minimum wages are to be raised by 22 percent for men and 25 percent for women.

While these statistics have not been challenged, the opposition has pointed out that proportionally far more of Greece's one million working women are earning minimum wages. Virginia Tsouderou, one of the ten women in Parliament, said that 61 percent of women account for the lower industrial wage earners. She added that despite moves to even the score, the average income for men is still nearly double that for women. Comparatively very few women occupy higher posts either in the civil service or in private enterprise.

A key element in the slow progress towards equality is the first official recognition that Greek men and women have equal rights and equal obligations. This appears in the post-junta constitution, but discrimination remains in the civil and commercial codes. So Greek women are still subject to their husbands with respect to their household duties, raising children and going to work or conducting business.

The Church

Some people, including government officials, argue that it is unreasonable in a conservative society to want to move too fast. They stress that the whole fabric of the society is built around the Greek Orthodox Church concept of the family.

In effect, one of the major stumbling blocks to further progress is the latent opposition of the church and the political threat that this carries for the government.

While not opposed to Greek membership in the European Economic Community, the Orthodox Church sees a potential danger in foreign concepts of social structure and behavior, such as the new divorce laws in Italy. (The Greek church is fighting a stubborn battle against divorce reform.)

—D.E.

ERGOBANK

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

	1976	1977	1978
Assets			
Cash - Banks Treasury Bills	\$ 29,539	\$ 40,454	\$ 63,450
Loans - Discounts	45,320	74,413	97,546
Investments	—	2,475	2,740
Other Assets	15,393	11,290	11,424
Contingencies	49,746	89,829	121,907
	\$ 139,998	\$ 218,461	\$ 297,067
Liabilities			
Clients Deposits	\$ 44,002	\$ 83,033	\$ 125,935
Borrowed Funds	—	7,046	5,000
Other Liabilities	22,761	13,727	18,290
Shareholders' Funds	23,489	24,826	25,935
Contingencies	49,746	89,829	121,907
	\$ 139,998	\$ 218,461	\$ 297,067

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	1976	1977	1978
First Nine Months			
Net Interest Income	\$ 2,646	\$ 3,463	\$ 4,590
Commissions etc.	1,266	2,662	3,484
	3,912	6,125	8,074
All Expenses	2,058	2,987	4,304
Loan Loss Reserve	199	443	614
	2,257	3,430	4,918
NET INCOME			
Income per share	\$ 2.06	\$ 3.37	\$ 3.94
Number of branches	4	9	14
Employees' population	200	324	414
Months from Ergobank's launching	9	21	33

(U.S. Dollars in thousands - except per share amounts)

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Agriculture Groundwork Laid for EEC Entry

ATHENS (IHT) — "Membership in the European Economic Community will certainly be a shock for Greek agriculture," said the new Minister of Coordination, Constantine Mitsotakis. But, he added, once entry is completed, Greek farmers will enjoy "enlarged possibilities."

The official view in Athens is that after an intensive round of technical meetings is wound up by the end of the year, the way will be open for some of the outstanding issues to be resolved.

However, ministerial technocrats in Athens tend to underestimate both the potential burden of Greek agriculture on the community and the difficulties in bringing about rapid change in the conservative EEC.

One of the first problems being encountered is the validity of statistics being used to assess the current status of Greek agriculture. Most of the basic statistics from the 1971 census, taken during the regime of the colonels, are considered inaccurate.

Yet the initial positions in the membership bargaining have been based on these figures.

Greek experts, for example, say that instead of some 41 percent of the country's labor force being in agriculture, the figure is closer to 24 percent or less. This figure nearly doubles the calculated output per agricultural worker which, according to the latest Agricultural Bank estimate, would be around \$2,700 for 1975, bringing it much closer to the EEC's \$3,750 (at 1970 prices and exchange rates).

A Difference

The government claims that Greek membership would increase the number of EEC farm units by only 15 percent instead of the 19 percent calculated by the community, while the active EEC farming population would grow by less than 12 percent.

Greece's position is that although everyone recognizes that its agriculture has a long way to go, the situation is not nearly as bad as it has been made out to be.

In real terms the problems facing Greek agriculture are much the same as those facing industry. But as one major bank observes, there remains a significant difference. In industry, forces for change are working from within and adaptation to EEC membership will not depend entirely on government policy: in agriculture, it is up to the state to make all the decisive

moves. While observers outside the government say the Greek ministers are not up to the task of bringing Greek agriculture into the present-day European context because they lack appropriate skills in planning and execution, top level changes effected earlier this year are likely to breathe a new and energetic spirit into the machinery.

The Ministry of Agriculture has

set up a program to encourage the expansion of high-yield crops, the creation of larger farm units that will ensure adequate incomes and living standards for the farming population and improved processing and marketing of agricultural produce.

The groundwork for such sweeping changes was laid only recently. A considerable expansion of invest-

ment for agriculture is now planned. Land consolidation procedures have been streamlined with rules laid down for the extension of low interest loans to farmers for land purchase. Finally, legislation is being enacted to provide tax exemptions on the transfer of agricultural land.

Arguments

While one of the arguments over Greek membership in the EEC is that the low productivity of its agriculture would place an excessive burden on the community's common agricultural policy funds, another is that Greek farmers, attracted by higher community prices, will be able to significantly increase their supply of produce, thus creating competition with some of the members of the community. Ironically, this year saw a dramatic revival in agriculture production, particularly in cereals. According to the latest Ministry of Agriculture statistics, wheat production is up 53.3 percent this year and barley up by 36.6 percent. The community is more than self-sufficient in both grains, and the low average 1974-76 production in Greece more than meets its own domestic needs.

This somber picture is further compounded by the fact that numerous Greek shipowners who did not order new vessels in more favorable times are now paying for them largely in revalued yen while their income is almost exclusively in devalued dollars.

Unclear

Greek shipowners are not all that clear at this time on what they stand to gain or how the EEC may benefit from Greek membership.

When the going gets tough, cross trade is likely to suffer most since both exporting and importing countries will favor their own national shipping even if costs are higher.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development's proposed liner sharing code, which

would give 40 percent of the car-

goes to each nation at the ends of the route and 20 percent to cross traders, does not help. For the Greeks, there is also no assistance from the increasing restrictions imposed by trading countries on the usage of vessels involved nor the London underwriters' decision to im-

pose higher insurance rates on ves-

sels more than 15 years old.

Because of the continuing ten-

dency of Greek shipowners to pur-

chase secondhand, the average age

of the Greek fleet has moved up to

nearly 12 years, while that for

Greek-controlled ships under other

flags is nearly 10 years.

This somber picture is further

compounded by the fact that nu-

merous Greek shipowners who did

not order new vessels in more fa-

vorable times are now paying for

them largely in revalued yen while

their income is almost exclusively in de-

valued dollars.

The Greeks contend, however,

that their small volume of output in

comparison with the EEC's is a

guarantee that under full accession

the supply of Greek products would not exceed the absorptive ca-

pacity of the market. Small volume

is also used to support the argu-

ment that for those products pro-

duced by Greece in which the com-

munity is not sufficient, Greek ex-

ports to the community would not

significantly alter its relationship

with other suppliers.

They also point out that in 1976

only 16 percent of the community's

agricultural price support budget

was spent for products that Greece

also produces and that might create

surpluses: wine, fruit, vegetables,

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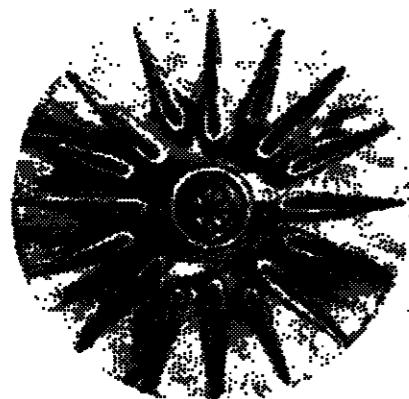
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a reproduction of the recent findings at Vergina (Philip of Macedonia's tomb)



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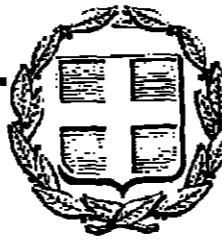
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Education: The Problem of the Long Nail

ATHENS (IHT) — Greece is short of schools and university classrooms, of teachers and equipment. Despite austerity in other sectors, funds are being made available for the most concentrated construction program ever attempted here and for the appointment of sufficient teachers not only to staff the new schools but also to reduce the size of classes to more acceptable levels. Antiquated curricula are being overhauled, and educational television has been introduced.

The government describes the modernization of education as second in importance only to national defense. It wants to narrow the traditional differences in standards between the cities and the rest of the country and in the educational opportunities available to the children of the well-to-do and those of ordinary means.

Says Education Ministry Undersecretary Vassilios Kontoyanopoulos: "It is not altogether unjust to describe education in Greece as an urgent problem hanging fire for 15 decades" (in other words, as modern Greece has existed).

All this is easily understandable for a country that has developed as recently and as rapidly as Greece. What may seem more unusual with full membership in the European Economic Community expected by 1980, is that it should first have been necessary to tackle "the problem of the long nail" and the domestic language barrier.

The young man in his twenties or thirties, nursing a two-centimeter nail on the little finger of his left hand, is not seen so often now as a few years ago.

The nail was the young man's way of telling the world he had escaped manual labor on the land or in industry and had joined the fortunate few who worked with their brains — or wits. Otherwise, of course, the nail would have broken.

The mentality that led him to grow the long nail still survives. This is apparent whenever a bank or a public utility announces openings for new graduates and hundreds turn up for a handful of positions.

Going far deeper than snobbery, the custom of the nail was based on the widespread feeling, not substantially shaken even today, that real security is provided only by a

post in the "state machinery" — the civil service, education, the police and gendarmerie, the power, telecommunications and water companies, banks and public corporations.

Having such a post meant the difference between a decent salary, tenure and assured pension and the risk of sudden unemployment and a penurious old age.

This no longer applies to the same extent. Even farm workers now have pensions. But it is proving a hard task to persuade the young man knocking on the doors of the higher educational institutes to adapt his outlook to the changing needs of the country for technical education and vocational training.

In a homogeneous society without national minorities, the language problem is a matter of which Greek to read, write and speak. The government, with a boldness unlikely to be appreciated outside this country, has decreed that demotiki, the spoken language of the people, should replace the more formal katharevousa throughout the educational system and the civil service.

Language Barrier

The ultimate aim is to eliminate social distinctions deriving from what really was a language barrier as well as to raise the general cultural level. The child who never went to a university learned a language in school that he would not use outside school and, in extreme cases, barely understood. At the very least, he was unlikely to acquire a reading habit.

The switch to demotiki has meant a massive task of translating and reprinting textbooks.

Mr. Kontoyanopoulos recently told a conference of school inspectors that curricula modernization had involved new or translated textbooks in all six primary school grades, and in secondary education 42 new textbooks and 44 old ones were translated into demotiki.

"One of the greatest achievements, which surpasses the purely educational sector and constitutes an event of genuinely supreme national importance, is the solution of the language problem," he said. "The establishment of demotiki at all levels of education . . . puts an end to a situation that had held back the social, educational and cultural course of our people."

It was "just as fundamental," he said, as extending from six to nine

years the period of compulsory education.

Greek children must now attend six years of primary school and three years of "gymnasium." They may then leave school at the age of 15 or take examinations for a three-year general-technical "lyceum" — formerly the top three grades of the usually optional "gymnasium" — and after that for a higher educational institute.

Progress

Changing statistics illustrate the attention devoted to education and the progress made:

• In this year's budget, 23 percent of total expenditure was earmarked for national defense and 13 percent (31.4 billion drachma, or \$848 million) for education.

• The rate of completion of new classrooms has risen from 630 in 1974 to 2,000 in 1977 and is expected to reach 3,000 annually from this year.

• The number of teachers is up from 3,156 in 1974 to 5,176 in kindergarten, from 27,818 to 31,874 in primary schools, from 17,392 to 22,916 in secondary general education and from 570 to 3,027 in secondary technical education.

Greek students in the 1960s, the Education Ministry notes, had two university-level campuses, while today there are 11. Of 13 higher educational institutes, five are full universities: Athens, Thessaloniki, Patrai, Ioannina and Thrace. A University of Crete is being set up, and a University of the Aegean, based on Rhodes but with facilities on other Dodecanese and East Aegean islands, is in the planning stage.

There are now 576 state technical and vocational training schools of various levels. 148 of them in Athens, 143 in Macedonia and the rest spread through the country.

Final Step

Public educational projects listed for completion in the early 1980s, a number of them with partial World Bank financing, include five higher technical education centers, 12 agricultural training centers, three higher education centers, five vocational training schools and three tourist personnel training schools. A \$125 million project (with \$60 million from the World Bank) will equip science and pre-vocational fa-

cilities at 40 existing high schools and construct, equip and furnish 10 combined vocational and technical education centers and four higher technical and vocational education centers.

A law passed by Parliament during the summer extends the reform to the higher educational institutes, in what Mr. Kontoyanopoulos describes as the final step in the initial program.

The students protested strongly that the educational reform undermined their "acquired rights" and that they were given too little say in university affairs. But any public sympathy they might have gained was lessened by revelations that success rates in examinations often were as low as 15 to 20 percent.

The general tendency is to connect this with the mushrooming of political movements in the universities since the collapse of the dictatorship. From now on, students will either pass tests regularly or make way for others.

With an average of just less than 80,000 candidates a year taking entry examinations for some 14,000 places, there is little disagreement outside the student body that it is time to toughen up. The students themselves maintain there would be fewer "lifetime students," as the Greeks call those who are willing and apparently able to go on indefinitely at an university, if there were a better system of state grants and less need for them to work their way through the university.

Eventually, it is hoped, the higher educational institutes in Greece will be so developed and organized that it will no longer be necessary for thousands of young Greeks to go abroad to study, at the cost of foreign exchange reserves and with the danger that the best of them may never come back.

No one, least of all the Education Ministry, is satisfied yet with the system. There are too many turnbowed schools and overlarge classes and, at the highest levels, a real question whether the degrees obtainable in Greece are of equal standard and value with those secured by Greeks who go abroad to study. But the ministry points out it has had only four years to work on improving the system.

Says Mr. Kontoyanopoulos: "Everything we are doing has some relation, of course, to our EEC admission. But it was all very necessary in any case."

— V. W.

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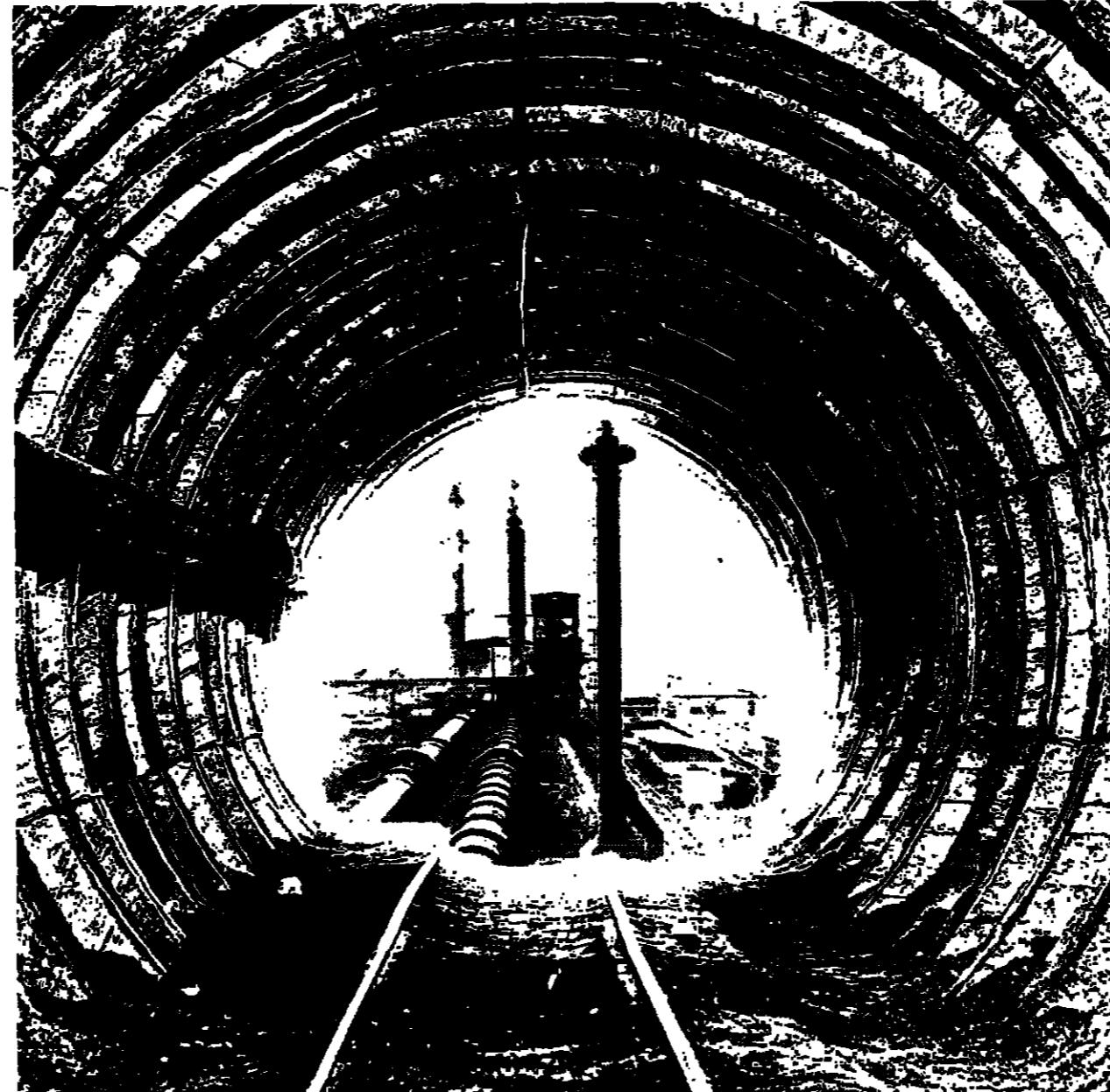
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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1978

Page 9

Gold Nears \$250 an Ounce

Dollar Declines to New Lows

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Oct. 30 — The dollar sank to yet new lows on world money markets today as gold rose.

The dollar remained the vortex of a crisis currency markets that West German bankers said reflected a "lack of confidence in the economic policies of the Carter administration."

Stepped up intervention is seen as many analysts as the only means immediately propping up the dollar. Longer-term solutions, like cutting the federal government deficit, slowing U.S. money-supply growth and curbing inflation, could not have much effect until

next year at the earliest, they reason.

The foreign exchange market shrugged off indications that the United States may boost interest rates again, with talk of the prime rate going to 10.5 percent following last week's boost to 10.25 percent from 10 percent. "What difference does it make if the dollar can fall by 2 percent or more in one day," one dealer asked rhetorically.

The dollar's recent decline has shown that interest rates boosts alone will not bolster a currency, the trader noted. Over the past five business days, the dollar has fallen broadly, down 4.6 percent against

the Deutsche mark, down 3 percent versus the Swiss franc and off 4.3 percent against the French franc. It has lost 5.6 percent versus the guinea, 5 percent against the Belgian franc, 2.5 percent in relation to the lire and 2.3 percent versus the yen. The pound has risen by 4.5 percent against the dollar.

After opening at 1,7400 Deutsche marks, down more than 2 pfennig from Friday's close, the dollar slumped to a low of 1,7200 DM — breaking Friday's record 1,7550 DM. It finished at 1,7265 DM, down from 1,7605 DM late Friday.

The dollar shed 2.90 centimes to 1,4755 Swiss franc — still above a record 1,4575 francs set Sept. 26 — before the Swiss took measures to curb the appreciation of the franc. Falling to a three-and-a-half-year low, the dollar slipped below the 4.00-French-franc barrier to 3,9950 francs, down 6.95 centimes from Friday.

Reaching a new low against the yen, the dollar dropped 1.80 yen to 177.10 yen. The previous low was 178.80 yen recorded last Thursday. The dollar also scored new lows at 1,8660 guineas versus 1,9150 and 27.10 Belgian francs against 27.69 francs. Sterling surrendered \$2.10 for a time today before retreating slightly to \$2.0975, for a gain of 3.3 cents on the day.

For the eighth consecutive time, the London gold fixing set records, climbing near the psychological \$250 level. It was fixed at \$241.30 in the morning and \$242.75 in the afternoon, up sharply from Friday afternoon's \$234.50 an ounce. Bulion finished at \$245.25, up \$9 from late Friday.

"We believe the segmented bear market of the past 1½ years is over and that all sectors will be synchronized on the downside," states

CHANGES	COURS FIXE	ACHAT	VENTE
ETATS UNIS	300/305	300/305	300/305
ALLEM FEDER	300/305	300/305	300/305
BELGIQUE	300/305	300/305	300/305
PAYS BAS	300/305	300/305	300/305
DANEMAR	300/305	300/305	300/305
NORVEG	300/305	300/305	300/305

In Paris, the dollar fell below four francs for the first time since June 26, 1975. It firmed slightly later, to finish at 3.99 francs.

Associated Press

Analysts See Big Board Extending Its Downturn

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP-DJ) — Some investment analysts say it is unlikely that the New York Stock Exchange will rebound rapidly from its current shattering downturn.

A period of regrouping is seen by Thomas Darnall Jr., senior vice president of St. Louis Union Trust. "For the near term, the focus will be on inflation and the upward trend of interest rates and until there is evidence these trends are peaking the securities markets and the dollar will continue under pressure," he asserts.

"We believe the segmented bear market of the past 1½ years is over and that all sectors will be synchronized on the downside," states

Henry Gailliot, senior vice president and economist at Federated Research Corp. of Pittsburgh. Since mid-May it has considered the market in "an area of major cyclical

strength."

One reason he believes the overall trend is down is that "looking at sentiment, one sees that the players who traditionally are more right than wrong are bearish today while the players who traditionally are more wrong than right are either neutral or bullish."

The Federal Reserve entered the government securities market to add reserves with three-day repurchase pacts with funds at 9 1/16 percent, dealers said.

IBM rose 2 1/4 to 27 1/4, Du Pont 2 1/2 to 126, Polaroid one to 464 and Eastman Kodak 1 1/4 to 464.

Among the actives, Boeing gained 3 1/4 to 60 1/2 and UAL Inc., which took options on 69 jets and reported higher earnings, rose one to 32 1/4. Delta, which ordered five Lockheed TriStars, also took options on 13, gained 3 1/4 to 40 1/4. Lockheed gained 2 1/4 to 68 1/2 and General Dynamics added 4 1/2 to 68 1/2 and McDonnell-Douglas one to 28 1/4.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.80 points to 811.85 after dropping 17 points earlier in the day. Declines led advances three to one and volume rose to 59 million shares from Friday's 40.55 million, its heaviest since the Aug. 3 record of 66.37 million.

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GM slipped 3/4 to 61. Westinghouse eased 1/4 to 174, ex-dividend. It lost a uranium supply suit brought by Wisconsin Electric Power. ITT added 3/4 to 27 1/4.

Reliance Group confirmed it purchased 1,751,400 of its common shares on the Big Board Friday at 34 1/4 a share for a total purchase price of \$59.76 million.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange fell, with the market value index off 2.58 points to 138.73.

In Chicago, wheat was mixed, corn irregularly lower, oats mixed

and soybeans substantially higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1 to up 1 1/4 cents; corn off 2 to 3 1/4; oats up 1/2 to 1 1/4 and soybeans up 3 1/4 to 6 1/2.

Analysts said investors were discouraged by the dollar's losses. They also noted that a major factor in the downward spiral of secondary issues on heavy volume has been margin calls.

With the bleak prospects for inflation long term, said one analyst, "there is no incentive" to buy stocks. He said investors are getting out of stocks and bonds and moving into commodities.

Gold set a record, as did silver and other commodities such as platinum, coffee, sugar, cocoa and cotton.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit Mon Year Ago Open High Low Close Chg% Chg.

COFFEE 44.30 44.30 44.20 44.20 44.20 +1.0% +1.0%

Cocoa Accra, lb. N.A. N.A.

Coffee 4 Sout. lb. 1.53 1.53

PRIMEX 44.30 44.30 44.20 44.20 44.20 +1.0% +1.0%

Metals 0.44

Steel billets (PHR), ton. 377.00 250.00

Iron & Steel, Ph. ton. 227.26 214.76

Steel scrap, lb. 74.75 52.53

Lead smt, lb. 37.38 52.51

Copper elec, lb. N.A. 4.06

Aluminum 4.06

tin elec, lb. 4.06

tin elec, lb. 25.35 25.35

Silver, N.Y. 6.25 4.20

Gold, N.Y. 0.02 242.75 161.20

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1951) 99.301 100.000

Oct. 30, 1978 100.200

1 — Preliminary

— Final

— Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES October 30, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg% Chg.

COFFEE 10.00 10.17 10.04 10.04 +1.0% +1.0%

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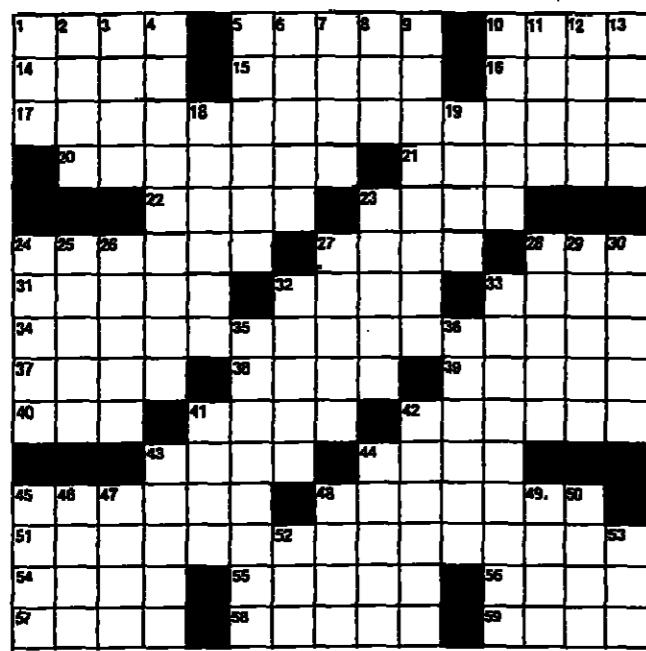
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Pluck 48 Exulted
5 Less risky 51 Old Glory
10 River in 54 Fuselage part
Bavaria 55 For the —
14 Pave the way 56 Cobbler's
15 Wading bird concern
16 Oats, e.g. 57 Extraordinary
17 Old Glory fellow
20 Research 58 Rapacious
conference desire
21 With intensity 59 Duck, in Düren
22 British machine
gun
23 Not quite closed
24 Lessons
27 In — (bogged
down)
28 Knock
31 Frugal one
32 Seth's son
33 Partake of
sustenance
34 Old Glory
37 Geological time
divisions
38 Word with say
or devil
39 Blessed —
40 Trinitrotoluene
41 Commercial
paper
42 Chores
43 Kind of measure
44 School orgs.
45 Nearly

1 "Johnny, —
Your Gun!"
2 College-game
yells
3 Words of
comprehension
4 Fitzsimmons's
men
5 Embarrassing
displays
6 Birth of Clyde
isle
7 Equitable
8 Ref. book
9 Change one's
mode of life
10 Something
sometimes
irrefutable
11 Assist
12 Not imaginary
13 Nervous
14 Bishops' wear
19 Without water

or soda
51 "Mighty
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54 Balance-sheet
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55 Drum major's
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56 — garde
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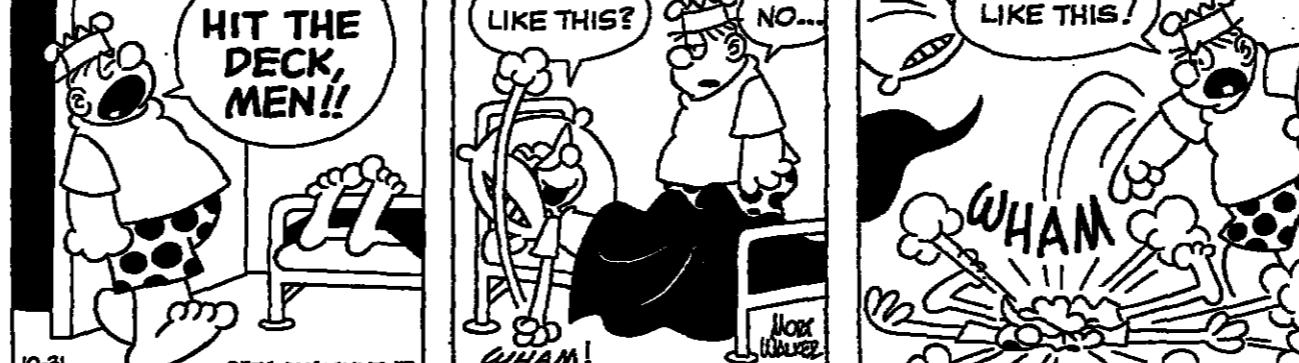
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 30, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of safety is the average of the discounts supplied for the BHF: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (a) — annually; (1) — quarterly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) Bearbond 5F 711.40 (w) Alexander Fund 36.85

(d) Graben 5F 646.00 (w) Trust Fund, Inc. (ATIF) 51.33

(d) Gold Fund 5F 510.00 (w) Industrial Safety Fund 51.33

(d) Government 5F 500.00 (w) Sonderfonds — Issue Fd 5F 122.42

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

(d) SF Fund 5F 14.77 (w) Sonderfonds — Bond Inv. 5F 15.16

(d) Crossland Fund 5F 3.50 (d) Capital Retirement Fund 5F 125.00

(d) ITF Fund N.V. 5F 7.91 (d) Capital Open-End Fund 5F 177.70

BRITANNIA TRUST ANGT.(C.I.) Ltd:

(d) Capital Inv. Fund 5.542 (w) Chodol Fund 5.225

(d) Capital Inv. Fund 5.542 (w) Chodol Fund 5.225

(d) ITF Fund 5.542 (w) Convert. Fd Inv. A. Cards 5.225

(d) ITF Fund 5.542 (w) Convert. Fd Inv. B. Cards 5.149

(d) ITF Fund 5.542 (w) Convert. Fd Inv. C. Cards 5.149

(d) ITF Fund 5.542 (w) Convert. Fd Inv. D. Cards 5.149

(d) ITF Fund 5.542 (w) Dreyfus Fund Inv. 5.1504

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(d) Capital Inv. Fund 5F 18.61 (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. Fund 5.152

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Penalty Allows Field Goal in Overtime

Broncos Beat Seahawks on a Second Chance

SEATTLE, Oct. 30 (UPI) — Jim Merner, getting a second chance after Seattle was caught with 12 men in the field, kicked an 18-yard field goal at 12:59 into overtime last Friday to give the Denver Broncos a 20-17 victory over the Seahawks.

National Football League

Denver's victory combined with

Seattle's loss to San Diego gave

Broncos 6-3, first place in the

C. West.

Turner missed an 18-yard at-

tempt on the play before his win-

ning kick and was given another

opportunity when Seattle sent one

more player onto the field.

The field goal capped a 35-yard

drive, negative to the Seattle 1-yard line, all

on the ground. The scoring drive

was set up when Steve Foley inter-

cepted a Jim Zorn pass, Denver's

fourth interception of the game,

and returned it 30 yards to the

shark 36.

Seattle's Efren Herrera kicked a

1-yard field goal with 53 seconds

in regulation time to tie the

game 17-17. Backup quarterback

Steve Myer moved Seattle 59 yards

and the Denver 19 to set up

Herrera's kick.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

New England

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